IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" IS THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 55,979.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY, MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
14th June	ARABIA	8000		
21st ,,	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th ,,	INDIA	8000		
5th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
12th ,,	HIMALAYA	7000		
19th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th ,,	EGYPT	8000		
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
9th ,,	PERSIA	8000		
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA	8000		
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000		
13th ,,	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10500
20th ,,	ARCADIA	7000		
27th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
4th Octr.	EGYPT	8000		
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10500
18th ,,	PERSIA	8000		
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
1st Novr.	MALOJA	12500		
8th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
15th ,,	ARABIA	8000		
22nd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
29th ,,	MANTUA	11000		
6th Dcr.	ARCADIA	7000	MEDINA	12500
13th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000		
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
27th ,,	PERSIA	8000		

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at boat place at 1 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay 1913.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	16th June.
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5th July.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	19th July
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	3rd Aug.
*Elysia	6368	J.A.Coverley	17th Aug.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	1st Sept.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	17th Sept.
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	15th Oct.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	26th Oct.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	14th Nov.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	29th Nov.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	13th Dec. 1914
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	16th Jan.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	31st Jan.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

☞For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., AGENTS, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE). BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
Kanzler	3000	Schapp	21st June 1913
* Konig	4900	Coltzan	2nd July 1913
Markgraf	3680	Kasch	21st July 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

* Wireless Telegraphy Twin-screw

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO., Agents.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay, 20th May, 1913.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route
Kasara	1195	Thurs. 19th June,	9 a.m.	direct.
Lunga	2185	Friday 20th June	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Kasara," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 19th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S. S. "Bankura," 3,159, tons, on Thursday the 19th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers	Tonnage.		Sailing on
*Purnea	3306	Friday,	13th June.
†Pundua	3305	Thursday,	26th June.
*Palamcotta	3413	,,	10th July.
†Lindula	3358	,,	24th July.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY 13th June, 1913.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES AND GENOA direct;

OR BRINDISI AND VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	5255	A. Muzio	June 15, 1913
Sicilia	5229	D. Magazzini	July 15, 1913

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER, AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165	
Return Tickets available for two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 325	Rs. 247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port en route

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND KOBE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	4196	E. Portunato	June 21, 1913

SALOON FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to KOBE, Rs. 250; DECK FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 70.

Subject to alterations; for further particulars, apply to—

G. FERRERO, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY. Agent

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
"Ville de La Ciotat"	6378	Lafont	2nd July, 1913.
Nera	5685	Lassince	30th July, 1913
Sydney	4142	Rat	27th Aug. 1913
Caledonien	4120	Fabre	24th Sept. 1913
Dumbea	5685	Aumeran	22nd Oct, 1913

PASSAGE FARES.

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. ,,	891	743	405
To London (single) .. ,,	660	528	270
Do. return) .. ,,	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail on
Sydney	4142	Rat	13th June 1913,
Caledonien	4120	Fabre	11th July 1913.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up	.. Gold	$ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	,, ,,	3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits....	,, ,,	627,775

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT, Ag. Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE,

42-43 Church Gate Street.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

4, Crosby Square, London, E C.

BRANCHES AT

Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 15,900
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)

EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).

JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.)

J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)

J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)

G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.

E. J. MOSES, Esq.

SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.

MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Rd, and Churchgate St

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....	Rs.	40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up)	,,	25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)...	,,	36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE, Agent, Bombay Branch.

101, Hornby Road.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

3½ inch by 4½ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per ,,
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand *

* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

40, Church Gate Street.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 415.000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

A. SCOTT SMITH, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co.

SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

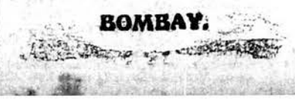
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CEMENT

Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.



BANKS

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	,,	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioysang	Tilnling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,

Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoroie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS.

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest on the accounts of individuals and private firms allowed half yearly at 2½ per cent. per annum to the 31st May next on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 and thereafter at 2 per cent., but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description treatment. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY, Agent

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERV FUND	£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY, RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Grosham Buildings.

PAID UP CAPITAL	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 1,00,000

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS.

Payable in 15 day's notice 2½ per cent. under Bank Rate.
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank Rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent. under Bank Rate.

NO CHANGE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912

31st January, 1912	.. Rs.	8,00,000
30th April,	,, ... Rs.	24,00,000
31st July	,, ... Rs.	52,00,0000
30th December	,, ... Rs.	100,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.), London, Manager.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

BAD GRAMMAR

would be the verdict, in the light of grammatical propriety, on the inconsistency that would be suggested in the statement

BETTER THAN THE BEST.

It may sound incorrect by reason of its unfamiliarity and contrariety to the habit of language, but it is nevertheless a fact for our present purpose, as the expression carries an intense meaning and it emphasizes a particular comparison in the direction we intend its use.

All Typewriters on the market, just now, are "The Best," which quite coincides with the German saying, "The best is what one has in his hand," and that bestness is based on the embodiments of qualities which are possessed by some typewriters and not in others. It is, therefore, here that the

ROYAL STANDARD

excels the present "best."

In the ROYAL STANDARD is produced a machine equal to the best on all points; it does not stop here, it goes a step further, and offers itself at a REASONABLE PRICE.

The public has waited many years for some one to produce a typewriter of the Highest quality at a reasonable price and this has now been accomplished. The ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER is built upon the most simple and practical principle, eliminating all intricate working parts and, at the same time, giving easy action and great durability. The new models afford every sensible advantage and meet every demand of the public. They possess all the essential features to be found on the Highest Priced machine yet retain the simplicity, strength and convenience of earlier models.

The purchaser of the ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER gets the most satisfactory as well as the most economical typewriter on the market.

The ROYAL saves money after purchase, because the simplicity of its construction reduces to a minimum the cost for repairs and maintenance.

With all the important additions to the regular equipment, The ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER becomes the best furnished and most practical typewriter on the market and it is therefore an easy BETTER THAN THE BEST.

We would draw attention to another fact, namely, that the ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER has been successful with the BRITISH POST OFFICE and other GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS in England and from which bureaux regular orders are being maintained on the merits of the machine alone.

Send for "ROYAL" Literature, with description of two most popular models to the SOLE AGENTS.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,

CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,

MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES

HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,

KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,

And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

DO YOU GET FEVER?

A CERTAIN CURE FOR FEVER, AGUE, AND INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE, IS

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS

Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J. P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

"ROYAL PRINCE."

SAILING from BOMBAY about June 20th has splendid passenger accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. Electric Lights and Fans. Stewardess carried.

Fares { to Port Said, Rs. 350 / to Genoa. ... Rs. 430

For further particulars apply to KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED, on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th June, 1913.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED, from TUESDAY the 1st proximo till TUESDAY, the 15th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th June, 1913.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A SMART European advertising CANVASSER, those who have had experience in Newspaper Canvassing only need apply. Good pay to a first class man who can prove himself worthy of recognition.

Apply to MANAGER,
The "Bombay Gazette."

☞ **WHISKY NOGGIN.**

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,

SURVEYING,
ENGINEERING,
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.,

No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRASSO

The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is

BRASSO

Stocked in all Bazars.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS.

A waranted cure for al acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

There is still time to see the first two parts of

QVO VADIS?

The great film which was exhibited by Royal Command before the King and Queen. It is undoubtedly—

THE FILM OF THE AGE.

On SATURDAY Parts 3 and 4 will be presented, and we also hope to show Pictures of—

THE BERLIN FESTIVITIES.

Times 6-30—8-30—10 P. M.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE WORLD'S ALL.
OUR ATANKNIGRAH PILLS
ARE
THE WORLD'S ALL

as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no obervance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.

Re. 1 for a tin with 32 Pills.

Available Everywhere.

Or from:—
VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (India,)
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.

COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.

COMMERCE
The leading Banking organ in the East.

COMMERCE
The leading Commercial Paper in the East.

COMMERCE
The leading Advertising medium in the East.

A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.

LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.

COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE:—
25-26 Waterloo Street,
CALCUTTA.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY
(Bombay to the Bosphorus.)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

A GREAT AND THRILLING DETECTIVE DRAMA.
3,000 FEET—3 PARTS.

THE IRON HAND.

A DUEL OF WITS BETWEEN A CLEVER DETECTIVE AND A CUNNING SPY.

SEE THE DETECTIVE'S RESCUE FROM DEATH!
SEE THE THRILLING MOTOR-BOAT CHASE!
SEE THE CAPTURE OF THE SPIES GANG!

THRILL UPON THRILL!
SENSATION UPON SENSATION!

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.

PRIZE SHOW—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.

CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

IN THE PRESS **PRICE Rs. 5.**

THE

Bombay Gazette.

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

1913

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
GULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

FOR LIST No. 88.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A. B. C. (5th Editions).

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

STUPENDOUS SUCCESS
OF THE FIRST ARRIVALS FOR THE
GRAND "DANCING FESTIVAL"
TO-NIGHT
and every evening during the week. Two performances at 7 p. m. and 10 p.m.

THE WHIRLWIND COSSACK DANCERS.
THE FAMOUS JACKOVLEW TRIO. A Wonderful Terpsichorean Effort.

4 SISTERS DUBARRY, Sensational Acrobatic Dancers.
MLLE. LENA FRANCOIS, French Pot-Pourri Dancer.
FRAULEIN ADELE DIAMOND, The Jolly Dutch Girl.
MME. JACKOVLEWA,
A superb Singer of Caucasian Folk Songs: from the Imperial Opera House, St. Petersburg.
MISS SYBIL GARRARD, A Wee Bonnie Lassie from Scotland.
MISS ROSIE JOHNSON, A Dancer from the Emerald Isle.
JESSIE GILLEY, American Rag-Time Dancer.
ANNIE BLACKBURN, The Sailors' Idyl. Horn-Pipe Dancer.
Including Several Competitors for the
Rs. 2,000 DANCING COMPETITION.

Prices:—Private Boxes from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 2; Stalls, Re. 1; Circle, Re. 1; Balcony, Annas 8; Gallery, Annas 4.

PLAN AT ROSE'S.

The Royal Opera House Management have great pleasure in announcing to the Bombay Public that they have secured the

LATEST INVENTION IN PHOTOGRAPHY.
Real life like Multicolor Photography, a process by which photographs look like hand-painted pictures.

A FINE EXHIBITION OF THIS NEW INVENTION IS GIVEN AT THE FOYER OF THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

A Magnificent Studio on a large scale will shortly be OPENED at the Premises attached to the Royal Opera House, and charges will be very moderate.
Rs. 15 for half a dozen copies, and upwards.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOUND.—BLACK CHOW PUP. Apply, ROYAL NAVAL DEPOT Arsenal, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette", Electric Press

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SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS (Boys' and Girls'), will RE-OPEN, on TUESDAY, 17th. June.

TO LET AT COLABA, near Bombay Green, a LARGE HOUSE, suitable for Hotel Club. Rent Rs. 300. Apply to D. NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.

CANVAS

David Corsar & Sons

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply to—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED.—An EDITOR for an English Weekly to be started from Mozafferpur in Behar. Salary Rs. 200 or more according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 60, care of this paper.

WANTED.—APPLICANTS for employment, whole or spare time. Those experienced in Commercial Correspondence preferred, but this is not absolutely essential. Remuneration about Rs. 100 p. m. to start with. Apply Box No. 35, "Bombay Gazette."

ONE or TWO GENTEEL CANVASSERS REQUIRED, for house to house work in Bombay, Parsees preferred. Apply stating experience, salary wanted and full particulars to Box No. 91, care of this Paper.

WANTED AGENTS. Apply to MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Empire of India Provident Society, Ltd., Faridabad, Dacca.

WANTED.—A half-tone process BLOCK MAKER. Only applications from those able to work the whole plant will be considered. Good salary and prospects to the right man. Apply with full particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

WANTED, from 1st June, a SMALL ROOM, Furnished or Unfurnished, any where in the Fort. State lowest terms and particulars to Box No. 946, care of Bombay Gazette.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best. Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

AT PANCHGANI freehold property 5½ acres, stone mortar built furnished house zinc roofed, six rooms, four bathrooms, two godowns, verandah room, outhouses, coach house, stables, garden, tennis court, excellent well, grounds private, magnificent view. Apply Major COOKE, Goona Cantts.

THE FINEST PEARS.—Will be ready the latter end of July, and APPLES in August. Sent to any part of India, by V.P. Parcel Post at Rs. 4-2 per 9lb. basket. Apples and Pears from Bundrole Orchards were supplied to H. M. The King-Emperor. Apply to A. H. LEE, BUNDROLE ORCHARDS, Kulu, Punjab.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a DAIRY FARM. Apply Box No. 935, care of this Paper.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	„ 11
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SINGLE COPY... ...	ONE ANNA.

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Yearly	Rs. 26 0
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SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	... Rs. 6-0 per Inch
Second Insertion	... „ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	... „ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	... „ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	... „ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	... „ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... Re. 1½ per inch.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Hall Line steamer Sultan Hall, 2,870 tons, Captain D. Jenkins, will sail to-day for Manchester via Marmugoa with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Uganda, 3,493 tons, Captain L J Archdeacon, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

The Hansa Line steamer Wardenfels, 2,722 tons Captain W Stillmann sailed yesterday for Antwerp and Rotterdam, with a general cargo.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Sydney 2496 tons, Captain Rat, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles etc, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Elmoor, 2,390 tons, Captain G. Williamson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoa Bay, 22nd May with a cargo of coal.

The Hansa Line steamer Rotenfels, 3,590 tons, Captain F. Goose, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Hamburg with a general cargo and explosives.

The Hansa Line steamer Wildenfels 3,535 tons, Captain A Weikmann, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo and petrolium.

The B I S N Co's steamer Virawa 2,176 tons, Captain H F Owen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon via Coast ports with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday the 11th June 1913 should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks. It has also been decided that Wednesday, 11th June 1913, should be considered as a "Non-Weather Working Day" in the stream.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Lawrence Finnis..........R I M
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Henley ......R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ...R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator.....Capt Hickman Survey Str.
R I M S Dalhousie ......Comd Robinson........R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 12.

Benacre ....1952 Jones..........T M & Co
C. Radcliffe...3675 Mathews ....T M & Co
Cairnross .....2516 Hyslop ......W & A G & Co
Carthusion......2576 Davies ....
City of Agra......3096 Buck...K Nixon and Co
Clan Macfarlane...3107...Swanston...J F & Co
Farara ....717 Feathers........S W and Co
Islami.........1604 Hughes..............T M & Co
Koronna.......2287 Purkis...W and A G and Co
Kt Templar...4602 Kendall...K Nixon and Co
Kanzler.........1365 Schopp ....A S Co
Lowther Range Greendry ....T M and Co
Marmaris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Malvern Range...2328 Fox Worthy.T M andCo
Taiybee ....2041 Kass ...A M Jeewanjee
Ninian ......4068 Williams ......W & A G & Co
Nurani ....2870 Atkin..............T M and Co
Obra ....352 Fenwick.............M M & Co
Risaldar ......8091 Jones ....T M and Co
Romera.........3189 Burns...W and A G and Co
Rysbergen.........2305 Burger ...A Yoll & Co
Rotenfels ...3590 Goose ......W and A G & Co
Bahmani ...1872 ...Mc Intyre...Jeddah.........T M & Co
Sutherland...2274 Longstaff ..The Bombay Co
Schwarzenfels...2143 Ketsevich.W & A G &Co
Stephanotis ...2584 Goodridge. A Yule and Co
Subadar..........3987 Crebbin ....T M & Co
Portlos ...1959 Roberts..............G & A G & Co
Trecarrell......2479 Lower...........Ralli Brothers
Umona.........2388 Bivers ....L'pool.......W& A G & Co
Urlana......3383 Pratt ....M M and Co
Ujina..........3426 Hill ....M M and Co
Vellore ...5168 Midleton ...W and A G and Co
Virawa......2176 Owen ....M M & Co
Wildenfels...2792 Spillmann ...W A & G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Capts. Dest. Date. Agents.

A Chakrata.......3167 Smith...Antwerp ...18-6 M M and Co
B Clan Macintyre...3052 East...J Finlay & Co
C&R Havraise ...3549 Salido...Dunkirk.......M Maritimes Co
D&E Delta ...4780 Martin ....P and O Co
F Clan Leslie ...2499 Henderson...J F and Co
H Barala......1899 Milne ....M M and Co
H Barala...1899 Milne ....M M and Co
M Markomannia...2840 Fapps...Hamburg......13-6...W & A G & Co
N Ilwen.........2615 Jenkins ....J F and Co
O Ville-de-Bordeaux...3004...Giulloh J M & Co
P Weissenfels......2438 Klaumchaff ...Karachi 13-6...W & A G & Co
Q Zamoni ......2472 Driver...18-6...T M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Purnea...2447 de Hond...9-6...T M & Co
2 Olympia.2639 Kincaird.Wand A G and Co
2 Sardegna ...3225 Pescetto...Genoa ...12-6 R Line
4 Aristo......2760 Book...Karachi ...14-6...J F and Co
5 Wardenfels 2792 Spillman...12-6 TM & Co
6 Penang Maru ......3145 Nowa Kobe...13-4 N Y Kaisha
7 Wachtfels...3627 Heipers...Karachi...22-6 W & A G & Co
8 Royal Prince......3515 Coull......16-6 ......K N & Co
9 China ......4161 Tocque ....P & O Co
10 & 11 Nordmark .... 3173 Leining ......W and A G and Co
12&13 Arabia......4098 Palmer ...P and O Co
14 Dwarka ......759 Moxon ......M M and Co
15 Lancefield...3671 Meikle...14-6 ...J F & Co
16 Sutton Hall...2870 Jenkins...Marmogoa...13-6...K N and Co

H W P D

Courland.........760 Goolam ....Bo S N Co
Kaveri......553 Fakeera ....Bo S N Co
Netravati......699 Abuboken ....Bo S N Co
Satrunji.........547 Hossein ....Bo S N Co

M W D D

Uganda...3451 Archdeacon ...Calcutta........M M and Co

OF SIDE N.

Yeddo.............2958 Gardiner ......S N and Co

OF SIDE K.

Lhasa......950 Penny..................M M and Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
11	Rotenfels ...	Goose	H'burg, May 5
12	Virawa	Owen	R'goon, May21
	Wildenfels ...	Weikmann.	N York, May 9
	Sydney	Rat	Marseilles
	Elmoor.........	Williamson	Delagoa Bay

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
12	Kola............	Minnett ...	Busreh, &c
	Cloutsham ...	Widdess ...	Hull, &c
	Barala	Milne	Busreh, &c
	Wardenfels ...	Spillmann...	A'werp, &c
	Uganda	Archdeacon	Calcutta, &c

The steamer Sultan Hall, Captain Jenkins, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Manchester.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Obra, for Calcutta, &c.
" Ferrara, for Busreh, &c.
" City of Agra, for Manchester.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line Co's steamer "Clan Gordon," arrived at London on the evening of the 10th instant

The Anchor Line Co's steamer "Circassia," outward bound arrived at Suez on the morning of the 11th and is due here about 10 a.m. on the 22nd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—18 bales wool, Bombay Co; 18 bales wool, 92 bales goat hair, W and A Graham and Co; 20 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES

Olympia s—1,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—220 lbs tortoise shell, R Mahomed and Co; 25 cwts mica, T Jones and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Yeddo s—4,000 tons manganese ore J Finlay and Co; 800 casks goat skins, E N Stein.

Olympia s—75 casks goat skins, E N Stein. and Co.

FOR HULL.

Ariosto s—8,000 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji

Cairnross s—28,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Umona s—2,200 tons manganese ore, J Finlay and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Havraise s—200 cwts turmeric, M Jafferbhoy

FOR DUNKIRK.

Koranna s—500 tons manganese ore, C I Mining Co: 400 tons manganese ore K Nixon and Co; 3,500 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Villede Bordeax s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, J Dewji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chakratta s—200 bales cotton, N F and C Corporation; 250 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co; 500 tons, manganese ore, S Smidt and Co: 4,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 5,898 cwts crushed bones, R Kaderbhoy; 514 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Markomonnia s—55 bales cotton, N F and C Corporation; 1,026 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Nordmark s—1,450 cwts bonemeal, E C Nanji.

Royal Prince s—360 bales cottonfly, 52 bales cotton waste, H E Bode and Sons.

FOR GENOA.

Royal Prince s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, 1,000 linseed, Ralli Bros. 200 bales cotton G Dossa and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Penang Maru s—4 cwts ivory, H Cawasjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

China s—54 cwts googar, A Hoosein and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sardegna s—3,560 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Penang Maru s—2 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Penang Maru s—225 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co.

Zanoni s—40 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

Benacre s—900 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 12.

Steamer Clan Macferlane—from Manchester Agents—J Finlay and Co., 100 cases 10,000 cases bricks, 184 cask tiles, 226 cases camella, 10 cases 87 drums bleaching powder. 262 bags soda ash, 25 cases sulphuric acid, 5 cases 1 cask lampware 15 barrels lubricating oil, 50 hhds ale, 40 cases beer, 60 cases wine, 35 cases spirits, 1563 cases 9 casks 10 hhds 4 octaves whisky, 2 cases, 4 bales 17 trusses 6 coils rope, 85 drums 30 barrel oil, 30 drums boiled oil, 9 barrel 12 kegs grease, 395 barrel 105 rumbet tar and pitch 25 casks white lead, 7 cask red lead, 26 casks 123 cases 791 kegs paint and colour, 205 bales 47 cases paper, 24 cases biscuits. 43 cases confections; 169 cases 971 boxes soap, 5 boxes 36 cases 10 crates toilet soap, 500 bundle buckets, 22 cases tabacco and cigarettes 3970 cases 1391 bales cotton goods, 3 cases cotton and silk, 11 cases 19 bales cotton and wool, 5 cases cotton and linnens 11 cases linnens, 9 cases 9 bales 1 truss woolens 3 bales 82 cases dyed cotton goods, 8 cases bleached cotton goods, 16 cases umbrellas 226 cases 256 bales cotton yarn.

Steamer Virawa—from Rangoon Agents—M M and Co., 1610 bags rice, 1280 bags Millet, 445 bags cotton seed, 171 bags wheat, 35 bales cotton waste, 10 barrels lubricating oil.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on Sill.	
	June		h.	m.		ft.	in.
Thurs ...	12	m	5	14		25	3
			5	29	a	26	9
Fri ...	13	m	6	33		25	6
			6	30	a	26	4
Sat	14	m	7	50		26	1
			7	31	a	26	1
Sun	15	m	8	56		26	11
			8	31	a	25	11
Mon	16	m	9	54		27	8
			9	27	a	25	10

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on Sill.	
	June		h.	m.		ft.	in.
Thurs ...	12	m	10	53		19	1
Fri ...	13	m	0	16		17	9
			0	17	a	19	11
Sat	14	m	1	12		17	1
			1	35	a	20	3
Sun	15	m	2	2		16	4
			2	45	a	20	4
Mon ...	16	m	2	50		15	9
			3	46	a	20	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise.			Sunset.
12 (Thursday)	do	6h. 1m.	do	7h. 16m.
13 (Friday)	do	6h. 1m.	do	7h. 16m
14 (Satur.)	do	6h. 1m.	do	7h. 16m
15 (Sunday)	do	6h. 1m.	do	7h. 17m
16 (Monday)	do	6h. 1m.	do	7h. 17m

Phases of the Moon.—First Quarter, June 11th, 10h. 7-3m. p.m. Full Moon, 18th, 11h. 23-7m. p.m. Last Quarter, 26th 11h. 10-8m. p.m. New Moon, July 4th 10h. 36-2m. a. m.

The Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to to five per cent. per annum.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charges for announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

VANRENEN—June 7, at Simla, to Major and Mrs. G. R. Vanrenen, 16th Rajputs, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WHITWORTH—CORNELISZ—June 4, at St. James' Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. F. Smith, Chaplain, Rudge, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Foster Whitworth, of Kidderminster, Worcestershire, to Muriel Maud, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Cornelisz, of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

MACDONALD—June 7, at Cranagh, Simla, James Bremner Macdonald, of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., aged 42 years.

HOLLWAY—May 29, at Mozuffarpore, Tirhoot, Harry F. Hollway, aged 57.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, 7 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim: A fearful man loses his fear when he comes into what he fears,

THE ENGLISH MAIL

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "India" with the outward mails of 30th ultimo left Aden at 9 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Arabia" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday next at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

Music at the Royal Yacht Club.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel R. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G.I.P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

Doge's March (from)Suite.The Merchant of Venice...........Rosse
Overture ......Pique Dame ......Suppe
Melodies (from) ......Verdis Works......Godfrey
Valse...........Gipsy Love.........Lehar
a Douce Reverie, b Petit Valse...Tschaikowsky
Fantasia (on)...Grieg's Works ...Retford
Intermezzo ...Secrets ....Aucliffe,

Postal Notice.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Sydney" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 p. m. instead of at 12-30 p. m. on Friday the 13th June as previously notified.

Students' Brotherhood, Bombay.—The Students' Brotherhood will re-open its second session on Saturday, the 14th inst., when the opening address of the session will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Scott, M. A., D. D., Principal of the Wilson College, on "Some Thougts on Poetry." Dr. Stanley Reed, LL.D. will preside. Front seats will be reserved for members of the Brotherhood. The usual Sunday class will be conducted by Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A., when he will expound Robert Browning's "Pauline."

TELEGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN.

Owing to a breakdown in the telegraph lines on the Bombay-Surat section, telegrams for Gujrat, Kathiawar and Sind will be subject to delay.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 11th June to 6 a.m. on the 12th June:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total..........................	2	2
Total mortality from all causes	...	71
Cholera	1	1

WEEKLY MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending June 7th was 667, giving a death-rate of 35-41 per annum per thousand as against 663 the corresponding period of last year, and 596 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 61 died from fevers: 53, plague; 4, small-pox; 3, measles; nil, cholera; 1, leprosy; 33, phthisis; 56, diseases of the nervous system; 172, affections of the respiratory organs; 52, diarrhœa; 17, dysentery; 25, still born, 72, old age and debility; 16, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 38; Brahmin, 24; Lingait, 3; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 311; Hindu low caste, 69; Musalman, 148; Parsee, 33; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 17; Eurasian, 2; European, 11; Negro-African, 1, Buddhist, nil; Other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 289 as against 340 for the corresponding period of last year, and 339 the average over the past five years.

STREET LIGHTING.

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

The Corporation, in July, 1911, referred to their Roads' Committee the question of the partial lighting of lamps on moonlight nights. That Committee had referred it to a Sub-Committee and the report of the Sub-Committee has now been forwarded to the Corporation by the Roads' Committee with a recommendation to adopt it.

The Sub-Committee's report is as follows:—"Before coming to any decision in the matter the Sub-Committee thought it desirable to have a trial taken with the proposed system of partial lighting of the streets, and the Commissioner was requested to arrange, as an experimental measure for three months, for the lighting of streets partially on moonlight nights, in accordance with the statements accompanying his letter and to inform the Sub-Committee of any complaints that he might receive from the public. Accordingly the experiment was carried out by the Excutive Engineer from October to December last. The part-month lamps were ordered to be extinguished at midnight from the 21st October to the 31st October (both days inclusive) and the same procedure was followed during the following months, viz., November and December 1912. Complaints were received against the proposed arrangement from three persons. The Sub-Committee also received from the Commissioner a letter dated the 11th February 1913, forwarding the Executive Engineer's report on the subject, together with the copies of the complaints received. It will be seen from the Commissioner's letter that the Executive Engineer proposes that if the part-month lighting system is to be adopted in the future it should be extended to seven months instead of eight, and that during these months the lights should be totally extinguished on 8 instead of on 11 nights. The saving originally estimated was Rs. 30,000 and under the proposed arrangement it would be Rs. 30,000 —12,535 = 17,465.

After careful consideration of the subject the Sub-Committee concur in the Commissioner's opinion that, in view of the complaints received, the saving seems scarcely worth making. They therefore recommend that street lamps in the city should be lit throughout the nights and that the Corporation should be recommended to provide funds for gradually improving the lighting of the city by replacing oil lamps with gas lamps and for improved gas lighting of the important streets, which are inefficiently lighted at present, and of important junctions of streets.

The Sub-Committee take this opportunity to suggest that the Commissioner be requested to arrange for a periodical test of the gas lamps in the city, especially of those located in the native town, by means of a photometer, with a view to ascertaining whether the lights supplied are of the requisite candle power.

THE HARDINGE BIRTHDAY.

Arrangements are being made in Bandra to celebrate Lord Hardinge's birthday on the 20th of June as a public holiday for the school children, who number about 3,000, by distributing among them sweets and souvenirs. A Committee has been formed with the Hon. Dr. D. A. D'Monte as Chairman, and Khan Bahadur R. R. Dadina and Mr. K. Natarajan as Honorary Secretaries. The Bandra Municipal Council has made a grant of Rs. 200 towards the expenses, which are expected to amount to Rs. 500.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E. V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 13th June, 1913.

373. Parade.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. on Friday, the 13th instant.
Dress—Mufti.
(Instruction Miniature Range).

374. Lecture.—The Adjutant will give a lecture at Head-Quarters on Wednesday the 18th instant at 7 p.m.
Subject—The distribution of a tactical Advanced Guard.
All Ranks are invited to attend.

375. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted to "D" Company on Sunday the 15th and Monday the 16th instant. For Class Firing. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 a.m.

376. Signalling Class.—A Signalling Class will commence on Monday the 16th instant parading at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7 a.m.
Dress.—Mufti.

377. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "A" Company:—
No. 7477 Vol. G. J. Bell.
No. 6292 Vol. E. F. Halliwell "G" Company having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps.

378. Resignation.—No. 7217 Vol. M. Fox "G" Company having resigned is struck off the strength.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

The following interesting statement regarding the progress of work on the Lower Ganges bridge near Saraghat appears in the Railway Administration Report. "More than two-thirds of the total quantity of earthwork required for the approaches has been completed, also the pair of stone pitched guide banks flanking the bridge and three quarters of the Raita Ghat guide bank. The five well foundations started in 1911 were completed in the same working season and two piers built. Of the six other well foundations which have been started two are nearing completion. Work was delayed in 1912 on account of the late arrival of materials from England due to the strikes." We may add that the formal sanction of the Secretary of State has just been received for an estimate of four and three quarter crores for the bridge and its immediate approaches.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through Service between Bombay and the principal Cities in the United Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces.

BOGIE STOCK, RESTAURANT CARS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND FANS.
EASE, COMFORT AND LUXURY ENSURED.

Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka (for Simla); Jhansi and Dehra Dun.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

DOWN from Bombay. H. M.			UP to Bombay. H. M.
19-15...Dep.	Bombay	Arr.	12-35
0-44...Arr.	Manmad	Dep.	7- 0
10-18... "	Bhopal	"	21- 1
12-52... "	Bina	"	18-25
15-13... "	Jhansi	"	15-50
17- 8... "	Gwalior	"	13-51
19-41... "	Agra Cantonment	"	11-17
20-42... "	Muttra	"	10-18
23- 0... "	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
23-25...Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	7-28
3-17... "	Amballa Cantonment	Dep.	3-55
5-39... "	Ludhiana	"	1-16
6- 2... "	Phillaur	"	0-47
6-45... "	Jullundur	"	0- 9
8-29... "	Amritsar	"	22-29
11-43... "	Lahore	"	21-22
14-33... "	Lala Musa	"	15-43
18-51... "	Rawalpindi	"	11-44
23-18...Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment	"	6-54

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

DOWN H. M.			UP H. M.
19-15......Dep.	Bombay	Arr.	12-35
23- 0......Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
23-25......Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	7-28
2-52......Arr.	Amballa	Dep.	3-55
3-45......Dep.	Amballa	Arr.	2-51
5-38......Arr.	Kalka	Dep.	1- 0
6-15......Dep.	Kalka	Arr.	0-12
12-42......Arr.	Simla	Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

DOWN H. M.			UP H. M.
19-15......Dep.	Bombay	Arr.	12-35
16-15...... "	Jhansi	Dep.	15-50
18-13...... "	Orai	"	13-14
20-30...... "	Cawnpore	"	11- 8
21-45......Arr.	Lucknow	"	9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. Ramboll,
General Traffic Manager.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. "INDIA" JUNE, 14.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. "India" with the English Mails of the 30th May, arrived in harbour this morning with the following passengers:—

Adams, Mr H Powys; Aldersmith, Mr C H; Aitchison, Dr G; Aitchison, Miss F; Aitchison, Miss H; Aldridge, Dr F J; Aldridge, Mrs; Allison, Mr W E; Anderson, Mr J M; Andrews, Mr H du P; Astley, Mr; Atkinson, Mr G G; Badley, Mr; Ballard, Miss; Balmer, Mrs; Balmer, Miss M L; Balmer, Miss S J; Barrett, Mr H; Bassi, Mr Elias I; Bateman, Mr E; Beaumont, Mr G N; Beaumont-Nesbitt, Miss V; Beaver, Mr Marcus; Bell, Lt-Col C; Bell, Mr C F; Bell, Mrs; Bentley, Mr R; Bishop, Mr L; Bishop, Mr W C; Blake, Mr C J M; Briggs, Mr Joseph; Briggs, Mr G A; Briggs, Mrs; Briggs, Miss J J; Brookman, Mr L F; Brook, Mrs S; Brooks, Mr Boultbee; Brookes, Miss Ada; Browning, Mr F; Campbell, Capt K G; Carlin, Mr H; Chadwick, Mr S T; Chapman, Mr A; Chatfield, Mr H S; Christie, Mr G R; Cooper, Mr C G; Corber, Mr J; Craddock, Mr Stephin; Craddock, Mrs; Dalziel, Mrs M; Dalziel, Miss M; Darling, Rev G W; Darragh, Mr W H; Darragh, Mrs; Davie, Mr W F; Davison, Miss I; Denham, Mrs R D; Dermer, Mr Kari; Dewsbury, Miss; Dinshaw, Mr F E; Dinshaw, Mrs; Douglas, Mrs C; Dunkelsbulker, Mr R J; Earle, Mrs G C; Ebrahim, Shaik J B M; Eddis, Mrs J; Edenborough, Mr E M; Edwards, Rev A; Elgee, Mr P C; Ekins, Mr A; Ekins, Miss; Ewan, Mr J B; Forrester, Mr J; Foxcroft, Mr C T; Gangooly, Mr P; Garfield, Mr J; Garfield, Mrs; Gaunt, Mr Gerald; Gaunt, Mrs; Gaunt, Miss A; Gaunt, Miss E; Gaydon, Mr F L; Gaydon, Mrs; Gere, Mr J; Gillman, Mr C H; Goodwin, Mr A E; Goodwin, Mrs; Gossein, Rev C C; Graham, Capt R C D; Green, Mr L; Greenwell, Col H M; Greig, Capt S T; Grierson, Miss; Halsam, Lady; Halsam, Mr Eric; Halsam, Miss; Harvey, Mr S Smith; Harwood, Mr H; Harwood, Mr T E; Hawksley, Mr K; Hayliar, Miss B K; Henderson, Mr G; Hewitt, Mr B C; Hilton, Mr J; Hilton, Mrs; Hodge, Mr A; Holt, Mr W S; Holt, Miss M; Horspool, Mr George; Ingham, Miss E; Ingram, Mr H A; Johnstone, Miss; Jones, Mr Herketh; Jones, Rev George; Josela, Miss Neilie; Kershaw, Mr C; Kershaw, Mrs; Key, Mr Aston; Lacey, Mr Arthur G; Lawes, Mr E H; Lee, Mr A; Liston, Mr W; Loper, Mr A M; Lowden, Mr J D; Lucy, Mr R H; Marshall, Mrs; Martin, Mr E M; Mason, Mr G T; May, Capt J P; Melin, Mr Gustaf; Melin, Mrs; Millar, Miss; Moore, Mr J A; Moore Mrs; Morgan, Lieut C E; Morgan, Mr J W; Mortimer, Miss; Moseley, Mr G G; Moses, Mr S; Moss, Miss A; Muir, Mr A; McEwin, Mr B C; Murphy, Mr R E; North, Mrs L T; Osborne, Mr J T; O'Shea, Mr T G; Palmer, Major H K; Fearless, Mr S H; Perkins, C B, Col A Thrale; Perkins, Miss Hilda; Price, Mr E G; Price, Mrs; Price, Mr Keith; Quirk, IMS, Capt M G; Rees, Mr Herbert; Roberts, Mr C; Roberts, Mr G N; Roberts, Miss; Roberts, Mr R; Robertson, Mr J F; Robinson, Mr J; Romanes, Mr Y C; Saleh, Mr Embarah; Savile, Mrs L H; Seccombe, Mr G H; Secombe, Mrs; Self Mr E L; Self, Mrs T; Shah, Mr M M; Smith, Mr B; Smith, Mrs; Smith, Miss R; Soloman, Mr A; Staite, Mr John; Starte, Mrs; Stansfield, Mr F; Stewart, Mr George; Stewart, Miss; Stewart, Miss L; Sylvester, Miss; Taylor, Mr H E; Thomas, Mr S; Thomson, Mr John; Thomson, Mrs; Townsend, Mr J V; Turner, Mr D M; Vanpraag, Mr Joseph; Vanpraag, Mrs; Vanpraag, Mr; Watkins, Miss; Ward, Mrs; Weeks, Mr A; Whittaker, Mrs; Wilson, Mr C B; Wilson, Mr H C; Wilson, Mrs; Winter, Major C B; Wodehouse, Sir Fredk; Woodcock, Mr G; Woods, Capt H K; Watson, Dr S E

His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, has been pleased to give his consent to become the Honorary Colonel of the 1st United Provinces Horse.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

A practice game was played on the Oval last evening between the Royal Garrison Artillery and the Bombay Gymkhana. A strong wind was blowing from the south west, which considerably assisted the side defending the goal at the Bandstand end. The Gymkhana started with the wind in their favour, and maintained a strong attack throughout the first period, though without scoring. Some fumbling in the Gymkhana goal gave the R.G.A. their first point, and before the interval arrived they scored again. In the second half, with the wind in their favour, the Artillerymen had matters pretty much their own way and added three further points to their score. A long shot by Inder found the soldier goal-keeper napping and gave the Gymkhana a point. For a short time towards the end of the game they played one man short, Barrett, the centre—half having to leave the field with a nasty wound on one of his shines. Moir came centre half, and Begbie displayed some versitality in taking the ball up, leaving his position at full back, and converting himself into an active attacker. Both Begbie and Simmonds played a sound defensive game. For the Artillery O'Keef showed up at inside right and Kerridge at right half. The team make a strong combination and should do well in the League.

The game ended.

R. G. A.......................... 5 goals.
Gymkhana....................... 1 goal

The following were the teams:—

R. G. A.:—Goal, Seband; backs, Weaver, and Roache; halves, Jerrin, Thompson and Kerridge; forwards, Cowell, Llewlyn, Pond, O'Keef and Cooper.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Goal, Heemskirk; backs, Begbie and Simmonds; halves, Kilbey, Barrett and Mills; forwards, Waddam, Singleton, Inder, Adams and Moir.

POONA HINDU GYMKHANA.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The managing Board of the P.Y.C. Hindu Gymkhana in submitting their annual report for the year ending 31st March, state that the institution has not only during the period under report, financially and otherwise made progress upon the last year, but has also maintained the prestige and popularity in the sporting circles in and outside Poona.

From the point of view of cricket, the year under report may be said to be one of the most eventful ones, in that last year a new fixture as Major Greig's XI vs. Combined Hindus was arranged as a sort of experiment for the Hindu Presidency match and played out to the satisfaction of all concerned. From start to finish the lead in this matter had been taken by our Gymkhana. The Managing Board take this opportunity to express their sense of gratitude to Major Greig, the Poona Gymkhana, the Hindu Gymkhana of Bombay and other sporting institutions for the sympathetic cooperation they extended to our Gymkhana in making that match a complete success. The Managing Board note with gratification that the Hindu Presidency match has now been made an annual three days' fixture, which it is decided to be played this year on the 28th, 29th and 30th of August.

In January last, the Poona Open Lawn Tennis Championship Tournaments were held under the auspices of the Deccan Club, the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana, and the Deccan Gymkhana.

The subjoined table will show at a glance the increase in the number of members on the rolls on 31st March of the years given in the table.

Year.	General members.	Tennis members.
1900	27	...
1905	81	...
1909	150	19
1910	176	53
1911	255	69
1912	303	93
1913	273	89

During the season the Gymkhana played 19 cricket matches of which 9 were won, 2 were lost and 8 were drawn, of these three were played outside Poona, i. e., 1 at Nagar and 2 at Bombay. Of these three, one was won, and two were drawn.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

POONA HINDU GYMKHANA.

June 15—New English School.
June 22—College of Engineering.
June 29—Fergusson College.
July 5—Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya.
July 6—Deccan College.
July 12—Poona Native Institution.
July 13—Kirkee Ammunition Factory.
July 14—Military Account C. C.
July 20—Poona Islams C. C.
July 23—Belgaum European Gymkhana.
July 24—Belgaum European Gymkhana.
July 26—College of Agriculture.
July 27—Deccan College (Return).
Aug. 3—Telegu Cricket Club.
Aug. 10—Young Hindu C. C. (Bombay).
Aug. 16—P. J. Hindu Gymkhana (Bombay).
Aug. 17—Friends' Union C. C. (Bombay).
Aug. 23—Pathare Prabhu C. C. (Bombay).
Aug. 24—Bombay Young Cricketers.
Aug. 25—Deccan Gymkhana.
Aug. 28—Hindus vs. Presidency
Aug. 29—Hindus vs. Presidency.
Aug. 30—Hindus vs. Presidency.
Sept. 27—Fort Vijaya C. C. (Bombay).
Dec. 24—Arya Bandhu C. C. (Bombay).

JUNIOR FIXTURES.

June 14—New English School.
June 20—Standard C. C. (N. E. S.)
June 21—Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya.
June 28—Native Institution, Poona.
July 6—Poona High School.
Aug. 2—Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya.
Aug. 9—Union C. C. (N. E. S.)
Aug. 16—New English School.

The next meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council will be held at the Council Hall, Poona, at 12 noon on Monday, July 28th.

Advice to Mothers:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

Do You Wish to Improve Your Complexion, Hands or Hair?

If you wish a skin clear of pimples, blackheads and other annoying eruptions, hands soft and white, hair live and glossy, and scalp free from dandruff and itching, begin today the regular use of Cuticura Soap for the toilet, bath and shampoo, assisted by an occasional light application of Cuticura Ointment. No other method is so agreeable, so often effective and so economical in treating poor complexions, red, rough hands, and dry, thin and falling hair. Cuticura Soap and Ointment have been sold throughout the world for more than a generation, but to those wishing to try them without cost, a liberal sample of each will be sent free with 32-p. Skin Book. Address Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

KAMINIA OIL

Nourishes the Hair,
Removes the Dandruft,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the skin.

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed, The finest Hair pressing.

Per Bottle Rs. 1, V. P. extra. Of All Chemists. Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY, No. 2.

A Man-Eating Tiger

would not be more terrible to a Neuralgia sufferer than those agonizing darting pains that set the nerves quivering and cause brain and body to cry out for relief.

Little's Oriental Balm is the always efficient relief—the ever ready help in time of pain. Rub it into the face and head—put it where the pain is—and the pain disappears.

Pain and Little's Oriental Balm can't stay in the same place. They can't mix any more than oil and water.

So Neuralgia is banished. Relief comes almost instantly. The nerves are soothed. You are well.

It relieves and cures where all other remedies have failed.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

If you want a good, mild, well-matured, genuine Scotch Whisky, and if you wish to pay for Whisky only and not for elaborate advertising, try CLUB BLEND in Square Bottles at Rs. 2/12/- You will save not less than Six annas every time. See the OLD LAMP trade mark on every Bottle.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Beds, Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, June 11. BOMBAY, June 12.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols	73 9-16	1-4	
3 do. Rentes.	84 3-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan... ...	87 1-4	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	83 7-8		1-8
Bar Silver in London Spot... ...	27 7-16		1-16
do. 2 months' hence	27 3-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York	59 1-2		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris	25·23 1-2	01	
do. do. at Berlin.	20·43	un	chgd
do. do. New York	4·86 3-8		1-4
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight...	4 1-2	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 11-16		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans. ...	3 3-8		1-4
do. 7 day Market Loans. ...	3 1-2	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 13-16—1-32d.

Closing tone of silver—Weak.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 50,00,000.

Rs. 70,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" nil " to Bombay.
" 1,20,000 " to Madras.

" 1,90,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 3 31-32d. (Min Rate) received above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay, at 1s. 3 31-32d. (Min. Rate) received above the rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta 15·97 Bombay 16·00.

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs. 1,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 43,00,000 " to Bombay.
" 1,00,000 " to Madras.

" 45,00,000

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·00.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 60,00,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 40,00,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot Steady. Moderate biz.
Futures ... Quiet.
Manchester Holders not offering freely.
Total Sales ... 12,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 2,000 "
Imports ... 7,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·74+04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9·80 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
6·47	6·45	6·35	
—01	—01	—01	
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
6·22	6·15	6·11	
+01	+01	+01	
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
6·10	6·10	6·11	6·12
+01	+01	+01	+01

New York 11 a.m., July 11·97, Oct. 11·31.

New York official Noon call July 11·97 Oct. 11·31.

New Orleans 10 a.m. July 12·23, Oct. 11·37.

LONDON June 11.

NEILL BROTHERS REPORT.

Our Circular is quite impartial. The Acreage is 37,150,000. Crop accounts are generally favourable.

NEW YORK—

Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 4,000
" Receipts at " last year... 2,500
" Exports to Great Britain .. 7,000
" Exports to Continent ... 1,000
Spot Cotton ... 12 25—10

Futures—Month of July 11·93—13
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·25—10

Declined owing to weakness New Orleans Market, and to Southern selling of futures in the local market.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ... 12 3-8 unchgd.
Futures month of July ... 12·17—08
Futures month of Oct. ... 11·29—10
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

MANCHESTER, June 11.

Grey shirting 41-42in 38 yds 16 by 15 8-7
" " 44in. 38 38 1-2 yds 9lbs... 9
White " 40-41in. 40 yds 18 square 10-6
" Nainsooks 43in. 19 yds 22 by 21.. 6-10

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Wheat White Karachi ...37 1-2unchgd
Do. Months ... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Lon.—Sellers
Wheat Red Karachi ... 37 unchgd.
Do. Month— ... June-July.
London—Value.

Tone—Quiet

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe ... 35 5-8—1-8
Do. Months— ... June-July.—Dull
Barletto Russo ... 36—1-4
June—Sellers—Dull

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 37 1-2—1-2
Do. Months ... May—Sellers.

SEEDS

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship ... 51+1-2
Do Months— ... June-July.
Do Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Guzerat per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 52 unchgd.
Do. Month— ... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 46 3-4unchgd
Do. Months— ... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports.—Hamburg—Sellers.

Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 45 1-4—1-8
Do Months— ... June-July.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet.

Linseed Calcutta ... 43 9 unchgd.
Do. Months— ... June-July.
London—Done and Buyers—Steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 41 7-8+1-8
Do. Months— ... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market £6-11-3—0-0-3
June-July—Hull—Sellers—Easier.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 38
" " Mutton Tallow... 40
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee ... 10 –1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... 3 9 1-4—1-4d.
June-July—Buyers—Steady.

METALS—

Copper Braziers ... £ 79 1-2unchgd
Yellow Metal ...d. 6 15-16unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 65 1-2+1-4

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—13s.—Value.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags).. 13 1 1-2—3-4
Do. Months of Shipment. July-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet only limited biz.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... Neglected.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 5 1-4+3-4
Months of Shipments ... Aug.—Sellers.
9 7 1-2+1-2—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Only small biz. Steady.

E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 13 8 1-4unchgd
Months of Shipments ...June-Augt.—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal.
Month of Shipments ... .

Javar Sugar.—Still idle. Unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [June 12TH 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
5 Boxes Sovs ...	3,..,000	Port Said	Chartered Bank
16 Boxes gold buln	11,07,200	London	do
2 Boxes gold bulns	1,22,380	do	M'cantile Bank
10 Boxes Sovns ...	7,50,000	Port Said	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 10th June 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway......	137	1,62,679
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	63	76,680

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Ben. rate since 5th June 1913 5 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 12th June 5 "
Bank of Mad. " " 4th June 7 "

The Cash balance of the Bank of Bengal is 82 lakhs up and the Bank rate is unchanged at 5 per cent. The Bank of Bombay has to-day reduced its rate of interest by one per cent and it now stands at 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE—

Tenderers for Council Bills at last weeks rates received in full but the whole amount of 50 lakhs was not allotted. For next week the amount to be offered is reduced to 40 lakhs. The Exchange market opened quiet and unchanged and there has been very little business doing.

We quote.—

T. T. on London ...1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 3 31-32d.
Credit 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 9-32d. August.
Do. do Francs 170 3-4 to 1-2
Do. do Marks ...138 1-4 to 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight ... 147
Shanghai " ... 199 3-4
Japan " ... 149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 95 15-16 for Cash 95 7-8 and has advanced 3-16 for Cash and 1-8 for the settlement, the tone at the close being steady as under. The reduction of the Bank has had a favourable effect on the market.

We quote.—

Cash ... Rs. 93 2 0
Settlement ... " 96 0 0
2nd " ... " 95 14 0

BULLION.—

Ready bar silver was 1-16, lower in London yesterday at 27 7-16, but the forward rate was unchanged at 27 3-4. New York was 1-4 down at 59 1-2. The local market opened at 69 3-4 ex duty for the first settlement and closes 1-16 better as under. A small business is reported.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold ... Rs. 24 0 9
Australian Gold ... " 24 0 0
Sovereigns Gold ... " 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)
Ready ... " 69 13 0
1st Settlement ... " 69 13 0
2nd Settlement ... " 70 1 0
Silver (cum duty)
Ready ... " 79 3 0
1st Settlement March ... " 79 3 0
2nd Settlement ... " 79 7 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here:—

MR. HABERSHAM KING:—"The recent cold wave in Oklahama and Arkansas, while showing unseasonably low temperature, was not severe enough to effect any damage and has now moderated materially. That portion of the cotton belt east of the Mississippi, the unfavourable conditions which have prevailed seem about to change for the better."

GRUNING AND CO.:—"Spinners are buying spot cotton freely, Weather is too cold for planting."

WELD AND CO.:—"Liverpool market quiet, some realizing. New York smaller market, tone not so good. Carolinas, raining windy. Georgia partly loudy, all cold. South Texas, rainc needed."

PRIVATE:—"Advices from New York state weather favourable. Would rather sell than buy."

MELLOR AND FENTON:—"We have no strong opinion either way, but are rather in favour of old crop."

To-day's advices received from America report an easier market with a moderate decline. Telegraphic news regarding the weather in America is conflicting, as will be seen above. The near future of the market remains uncertain.

The local market opened easier in sympathy with the less favourable advices from home. There is little doing for forward delivery and many quo tations are more less nominal in the absence of business. There is a moderate demand for ready cotton and rates are steady.

QUOTATIONS.—

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ... Rs. 290 Mar.
F. G. H. C. Bengals ... " 240 Jan.

OLD CROP.

		Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach ...	...	293	June
do. Khamgaon Akola..		254	do
do. Bengal	...	240	do
Good Sawginned Dharwar	...	274	do
Good M G Coompta	...	278	do
Good M. G. Westerns	...	273	do
Good H. G. Westerns	...	267	do
Good M. G. Miraj	...	280	do

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ... Easy'
Estimated Sales ... 12,000
Total Imports ... 4,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·44	6·42	6·32
—03	—03	—03
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·18	6·11	6·07
—04	—04	—04
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·06	6·06	6·07
—04	—04	—04

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is quiet.

Ready ... Rs. 7 6 0 B.T.
September ... " 8 6 0 R.T.
May 1914 ... " 8 13 0 R.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is quiet. We quote:—

Brown Cawnpore Rs. 7 8 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore " 8 9 0 R.T.
Yellow Guzrat " 8 8 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady.

Black Kutal ... " 49 8 0
Yellow Higanghat " 63 8 0
Yellow Secunderabad " 61 0 0

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready ... Rs. 11 10 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready ... Rs. 35 0 0

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready ... Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Bold ... Rs. 51 8 0

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Quiet. We quiet:—

June—September ... Rs. 8 1 0 R.T.

WHEAT:—

Tone—Quiet.

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready Rs. 5 5 6 B.T.
White Delhi Sept. " 5 9 0 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914 " 5 10 0 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ... 1,695
Bank of India ... 69
Eastern Bank ... 87
Indian Specie ... 67

MILLS.

		July
David	...	525
Fazulbhai	...	530
Kohinoor	...	805
Manockji Petit	...	3,200
New Great Eastern	...	253 3-4
Standard	...	1,400

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton ... 142 1-2
New Berar ... 557 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord 205
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre 173
Bombay S N Ordy ... 240
do Pref ... 270
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate 20
Treacher and Co ... 502 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ... 590
Gujrat Ry ... 122

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton ...	...	6,484	bales.
Wheat ...	...	21,129	cwts.
Linseed ...	...	12,880	"
Rapeseed ...	...	7,262	"
Gingellyseed	...	2,760	"
Poppyseed ...	...	920	"
Groundnuts...	...	nil	
Castorseed ...	...	9,567	"
Rice ...	...	414	"
Myrabollams...	...	nil	
Cottonseed ...	...	2,564	"
Mowraseed ...	...	549	"
Gram ...	...	4 942	"
Joowar ...	...	244	"
Maize ...	...	nil	
Barley ...	...	527	"

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, June 11.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports. 4,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ... 7,000 do
Exports to Continent ... 1,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ... 12·25—10
Future Cotton at New York July ... 11·93—13
Future Cotton at New York October ... 11·25—10
Tone Market at closing Spot.. ......
Tone Market at closing Futures ... .
Futures closing tone ... Quiet

General Tone Market opened:—Lower and declined early owing to weakness in New Orleans market and to bear pressure and liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS, June 11.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans... 12 3-8
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July ... 12·17—8
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October ... 11·29—10
Future closing tone.— ... .

Delayed in Transit.

LIVERPOOL, June 11.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed Steady.

The Liverpool market closed for futures—Steady.

The Liverpool market closed for East Indians.—Steady.

Total Day's Sales ... ... 12,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export ... 2,000 "
Total Sales of Surats ... .
Total Day's Imports ... 5,000
Coconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F. 5
Coconada Ginned—London C. I.F. 5 1-32
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown 9·80
Good Bhownuggur ... 5 11-16d.
Good Bengal ... ... 5 8-32d.
F. G. Bengal ... ... 5 12-32d.
Fine Bengal ... ... 5 16-32d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn... 5 7-32d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F. ... ... 6d. Sellers
Mid American at Liverpool ... 6·74+7
Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Geo. Mayalls Yarns ... 11
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills). 11
Weft 54 American ... 11 3-4
Weft 80 Egyptian ... 18 1-2
Weft 32's 14 3-8
Twist 36 ... ... 10 1-2
Twist 42 ... ... 11 5-8
Twist American 60... ... 16 7-8
Twist Egyptian 60 ... ... 18 1-8
Twist Egyptian 80 ... ... 21 1-4
Tone of Fine Yarns— ... Steady
Tone of Coarse Yarns— do
General Tone of Yarn Market— do.
June-July ... ... 6·47—1
July-Aug ... ... 6·45—1
Aug.-Sept ... ... 6·35—1
Sept.-Oct ... ... 6·22+1
Oct.-Nov. ... ... 6·15+1
Nov.-Dec. ... ... 6·11+1
Dec.-Jan. ... ... 6·10+1
Jan.-Feb. ... ... 6·10+1
Feb.-Mch. ... ... 6·11+1

MANCHESTER, June 11.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Steady owing to producers engagements, but not much doing—Business very little doing in shirting dhooties: and grey shirtings medium.

LONDON, June 11.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...June July—Ldn. 48 9 Done
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ......June-July—Amsterdam ... 45 3 Sellers
Do. La Plata ...June-July—Antwerp ... 41 9 "
Do. Tone of Market at close. Sellers holding for higher prices.
Do. Tendency of the Market— do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...June— £ 24 0-0
do ... Aug.-Sept— £23-10-0
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Do. total afloat for U. K. ... .
Do. River Plate exports ... .
Poppyseed Canal ...June-July—Dunkirk... 64 9Sellers.
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal June-July—Hamburg 46 9 "
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship June-July—Hamburg ... 50 9 "
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship June-July—Hamburg... 52 "
Do. Ferozepore usual bold ......
Do. Jamba Red— ... .
Do. Tone of Market at close. Firm
Cottonseed, Bombay parcels, June-July—Hull ... £6-11-6 "
Do. Tone of Market at Close.. Steady.
Gingellyseed. Bombay 15 p.c. May.-June.—London. ......
Wheat, Choice white Karachi June-July—London... 37 3 "
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) June-July—London... 37 "
Do. Club No. 2.. June-July—London ... 37 3 "
Do. Choice white Delhi June-July—London— Nominal.
Do. Tone of Market at Close Quiet
Do. South Australian ... May— 38 Sellers
Do. Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs. June-July— 36 do
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ... .
Do. Red Graded American per central ... ... July 7 5 1-4
Do. Afloat to U. K. ... .
Karachi Barley ...June-July—London... ......

LONDON, June 11.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent Sellers. F.O.B. Hamburg ... Aug. 9 4 3-4 "
German Beetroot. 88 per cent. F. O. B. H'burg. Oct-Dec 9 7 3-1 "
" Closing Tone of Market. Steady.
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) July-Aug.... 13 1 1-2 "
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) May-June— ......
German Closing Tone Market— Quiet
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F India July-Aug. 12 5 1-4 "
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ... .
Do. Closing Tone of Market, Dull
Mauritius Crystals ... Nominal.
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. ......
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— July-Aug. 13 6 "
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— May-June... ......
Do. Closing Tone of Market., Steady.
Special Feature—General Report of Market ... .

LONDON, June 11.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta June... Value 11 1 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta July-Dec. 10 9
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta June ... .
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi June... 11 3
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec... 10 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, ...
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... June... 12 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec... 10 9
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta... ... .
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi June... 12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi July-Dec.... 11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi ......
Closing Tone of Market } Quiet and
Special Feature ... } unchanged

LONDON, June 11.

METALS.

	£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	65	10	0
" Best English Selected.	71	15	0
" Braziers	79	5	0
" Tone of Market ...	Quiet		
Hard Spelter	20	10	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	209	0	0
Yellow Metal			7d.
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C., G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool	11	0	0
Silver, Spot	27 7-16		
" 2 months hence ...	27 3-4		

Tone of Market— Quiet. Tendency for lower prices

LONDON, June 11.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ... 27 7-16
Silver 2 Months ... 27 12-16
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Quiet.
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ...For lower prices
Rentes 3 p. c... ... £ 85
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. ex div... £ 73 9-16
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c.... £ 87 1-2
Sterling loan ... ... £ 87 1-2
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ... £ 76
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ... £ 64
Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market ... ... Quiet
Closing Tone of Finance Market ... ... do
Bank of England Rate of Discount ... ... 4 1-2 p. c.
Exchange on India 30

Days Sight 1 3 27-32
London at Paris Fcs. ... 25·22 1-2
Berlin cheques on London Mks ... ... 20·43
New york (Demand Bills) dls ... ... 4·86 5-8
Interest day to day loans 3 1-2
Do. 7 days Market loans 3 1-2
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ... 4 3-8
Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight ... 4 3-16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 3-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5

LONDON, June 11.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for... ... ... Rs. 50,00,000

Rs. 70,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" ...... do to Bombay.
" 1,20,000 do to Madras.

Rs. 1,90,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 31-32d. (Min. Rate) received per cent above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 31-32d, (Min. Rate) received per cent above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 15·97.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—

Rs. 1,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 43,00,000 do to Bombay.
" 1,00,000 do to Madras.

Rs. 45,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4d. (Min. Rate) received per cent above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4d (Min. Rate) received per cent above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay ... 16·00
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale 60,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week ... ...Rs. 40,00,000

LONDON, June 11.

SHELLAC.

Shellac TN. Spot 87
Shellac TN. Spot June dely ... 87
Shellac TN. Spot Aug. dely ... 87-6
Shellac Tone of closing market for TN. Spot ... ... Firm
Shellac Tone of closing market for TN. Futures ... ... Steady.
General Tone of Market—Little doing.

LIVERPOOL, June 12,

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ... 10,000
Tone of Market ... Quiet.
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
June-July...	6·47	6·45
July-Aug....	6·45	6·43
Aug.-Sept....	6·35	6·34
Sept.-Oct....	6·22	6·21
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·15	6·14
Nov.-Dec....	6·11	6·09
Dec-Jan. ..	6·10	6·08
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·10	6·08
Feb.-Mar....	6·11	6·09

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, June 9.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1913-14 ...£ 21,650,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1913, to 7th June 1913, by Council Bills* ... ...£ 4,922,732
Balance to be remitted from 1st June 1913 to 8th June 1914...£ 16,727,268

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	361
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 "	1695
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	69
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	1760
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1460
Bank of Rangoon...	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	12
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	67
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	12½
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	87
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	d125	dl.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	615

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	142½
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva......	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	240
New East India ...	1000	1000	75	830
New Morussil Co...	400	400	60 84	872½
New Berar	500	500	40	557½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	690
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

DISCOUNTING THE GOLD SUPPLY.

CYCLE OF LOWER PRICES FORESHADOWED FOR COTTON AND OTHER RAW MATERIALS.

(By Dick Bros. & Co., New York, April 16.)

Two or three years ago a cotton-merchant and operator of international reputation, wishing to give emphasis to his views, which, at that moment, were bullish, delivered himself as follows:—"I expect to see cotton sell at an average price of 20 cents per pound—not this year, nor perhaps the next, but within the next few years."

When asked to supply the basis for this prophecy he stated that the advance would occur as the result of the general rise in the commodity prices, due to the decreased purchasing power of gold.

This utterance was simply an endorsement of the quantitative theory of money co-called which has among economists about as many opponents as adherents. It would take more than mere scoffing, however, to prove that rises in commodity prices, following sudden and pronounced increases in gold production, are mere coincidences. Such phenomena do not merely happen. There must be causes for such effects.

Economic movements run in cycles. These movements are so slow in gradation that, when the trend sets one way, it has every appearance of permanency. Frequently it takes more than half a generation to exhaust the momentum of a particular tendency. Prices began to rise soon after the discovery of gold in California and Australia, and from 1857 until 1873 there was an almost uninterrupted advance. In 1872 Germany closed her mints to the free coinage of silver, and in 1875 the Latin Union definitely abrogated the coinage of five-france silver pieces. These steps, together with the industrial over-production resulting in the panic of 1873, were followed by the continuous decline in commodity prices until the middle of the 90's.

In 1896 prices had reached such a low level that even the reduction in the circulating medium, due to the demonetization of silver, was discounted, and prices began a slow recovery. The upward turn was accentuated by the influx of gold from the Klondike, from South Africa and the mines of Nevada, Colorado and California, due to more scientific processes for the extraction of the yellow metal. Upon the termination of the Boer War the mines of the Rand poured a flood of gold into the coffers of the world, and prices started on the phenomenal advance which has been almost continuous until the present time.

In other words, we have had practically seventeen years of a rise in commodities. From all over the world have come complaints about the high cost of living. Notwithstanding higher wages and larger incomes, people of all classes have felt that they were suffering under an intolerable burden. Not even increased efficiency in manufacturing has availed to keep down prices, because the rise in the cost of raw materials has more than offset this increased efficiency.

According to the record of index numbers kept by Soetbeer, Sauerbeck, the London Economist, Dun and Bradstreet, these cycles of rising and falling commodity prices have run in periods of approximately seventeen years. It may or may not be a mere coincidence that we have had seventeen years of an advance in commodities since 1896. However, there are several indications that we have reached the turning point, with prices once more starting on the down grade. Even if the production of gold were to continue to increase by leaps and bounds there would come a point at which the supply of the yellow metal would be discounted. Prices would reach a height where the lifting power of gold would be no longer efficacious. It seems to us that this point has already been reached.

Briefly, our reasons are as follows:—

1—Prices of staple commodities have been inflated to a point where the present supply of gold is discounted.

2—There has been a marked increase in the use of gold in the arts, due to the relative cheapness of the metal. Gold is influential in affecting prices only through its circulation as a monetary medium. When used in the arts, it has no more influence than the same amount of pig-iron.

3—Retirement of gold for war chests, which will keep a vast amount of the yellow metal from circulation.

4—Hoading of gold by India. A good many years ago an eminent European statesman said: "Let civilization beware if India or China ever get a taste of gold." Since India has been placed practically on a gold basis this taste for gold has been acquired. The results are almost immediately apparent. The net import of gold into India for 1912 was 27,592,865 pounds sterling. Of this total 9,000,000 pounds sterling at the beginning of the current year were held in the reserves of the India currency and the remainder, amounting to 18,600,000 pounds sterling, were regarded as absorbed by the Indian people. This virtually means that $93,000,000, or almost one fifth of the world's gold production for the year 1912, was practically retired from circulation. "Absorption" by the people of India is almost synonymous with hoarding.

The "Financial Chronicle" estimates the world's production of gold for the year 1912 at $471,000,000. This is a gain of only $4,000,000 over 1911. The increase, therefore, is not sufficient to operate toward continued inflation of prices with the drain caused by war chest provisions, hoarding by India, to say nothing of the quiet hoarding throughout all Continental Europe on account of war scares. Under the condition set forth above we believe it would require an annual gold production in excess of $550,000,000 to cause a further elevating effect on prices.

Of even more significance than this discounting of the gold supply through these various causes is the present tendency or drift of the yellow metal. This is unmistakably toward the less developed countries—the countries producing raw materials. Of the arrivals of gold at London for the first three months of the year more than 26 per cent was reserved for India. This amount was exclusive of the movement of sovereigns from Egypt to India. Shipments to Egypt also have been heavy, and the absorption of gold by Argentina and Australia is on a record scale. These less developed countries draw gold, because their wants are not so complex as those of the older countries, which are willing to take raw materials in return for their finished products. Gold is going into these channels not only in payment for raw materials, but for the production of more raw materials.

Capital—or gold—instinctively flows in the direction of the greatest profit. From 1896 until 1907, the big margin of profit lay in the manufactured products. The low prices of the middle 90's discouraged agriculture all over the world, and there was an exodus from the farms to industrial centres. With the beginning of the first decade of the twentieth century, the era of great combinations and consolidations set in New economies were enforced, and greater efficiency achieved. In 1906 and 1907 industrial profits reached their maximum. To quote a single instance familiar to cotton men it might be pointed out that in 1907 the highest quotation for middling in New York was 13.55, while print cloths sold freely at 5 cents per yard.

The dwindling of profits in manufacturing, however, did not necessarily mean a heavy shrinkage in cost of raw materials. The drain of population from the farms began to be felt in a production disproportionately inadequate to normal needs. Although the prices obtained for the finished products slowly sagged, staple commodities kept on rising. Every article of food and every staple used as raw material advanced. In 1910 the cotton trade saw raw material selling on a basis considerably above 16 cents, while print cloths sold at 4 1 cents per yard.

For nearly half a decade we have had a period in which raw materials have advanced faster in price than manufactured goods. This phenomenon has resulted from excessive competition in manufactures—competition that has persisted in spite of so-called trusts, combinations or monopolies. Labor has been paid a higher wage on account of the increased cost of living. The demands of labor unions have become more and more insistent. Hostile legislation has been directed against industrial enterprises wherever they have developed sufficient magnitude to attract unfavorable attention. The disparity between raw material and manufactured products has at last become so great that there is bound to be an irresistible drift of capital toward the staple commodity fields.

This state of affairs, in our opinion, is responsible for the present flow of gold towards countries producing raw materials, and we believe the tide will continue in that direction until commodity prices, particulary those for raw materials, have become considerably reduced from their present level.

We believe this tendency is bound to have a pronounced effect upon the price of cotton. The operation of economic laws is slow and gradual. A turn in the cycle of prices would not necessarily mean the inception of a bear compaign bringing a precipitous decline in its wake. It would mean, however, that the establishment of the 20-cent plane of values would have to be deferred until economic forces again became operative in favor of higher prices. It would mean that relatively short crops would not bring as high a price as they would if the trend of values were upward. It would also mean an accentuation of existing bearish conditions, with the result that a relatively large crop would sell at lower prices than if there was a rising plane of values.

In attempting to analyze the outlook for the coming season, we cannot bring ourselves to accept the bullish view. There has been waste by war and flood. The damage that has been done must be repaired, and, while this will bring industrial activity, it will mean merely the replacement of the wealth that has been destroyed.

There are signs that the crest of textile activity has passed. An analysis of the figures of the International Federation of Spinners throws serious doubts on the likelyhood of consumption in excess of last season, while takings undoubtedly will be greatly reduced. We do not believe that spinners' takings will exceed 14,300,000 bales of American cotton, and this will make no serious inroads on the visible supply by the end of the season.

With agricultural industry stimulated by high prices for raw material, another record breaking cotton crop, not only in America but for all countries, is by no means an improbability. On the other hand, the reductions proposed in Schedule I of the new tariff bill threaten serious loss to American manufacturers. The bill is much more drastic than was expected, and its enactment can hardly fail to be reflected in decreased textile activity in America, with a consequent diminution in the demand for raw cotton. This development, coincident with a falling plane of staple commodity values, would furnish incidental impetus to a decline already inaugurated by fundamentally bearish conditions.—"Cotton and Finance."

FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
......	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 12th June.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schouschter, and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (1-5-13).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Vodena Servia, Kozana, Elassona, re-opened via Eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to International Service following places Prisvich, Gnailane, Gostiva, Koussouka, Krativa, Kitsheko, Vizes (Keoprulu), Bouchitron, Sotolia (Monastir). Rates for abovementioned places same as for Europe (24-3-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Coahuila, Chihuhua, Morelos, Sinola, in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

Telegrams for Buenos Ayres in Argentine Republic intended to be transmitted by cable to destination should be marked via Madeira (2-5-13).

Communication with Mexican States of Chihuahua and Sonora interrupted (3-5-13).

Cable Paramaribo to Cayenne interrupted. Telegrams for Cayenne are sent by the southern routes via Salinas (29-5-13).

Communication with offices in Morocco are no longer subject to delay (30-5-13).

Bhamo Route to China interrupted beyond Indian Frontier between Yungping and Talifu (10-6-13).

Telegrams for Islands Metelin Thassos Samothrace Samos Imbros Ikrie Pasra may be accepted at the same rates as in the case of Islands of Greece. Telegrams are despatched by best means possible with delay (2-6-13).

Cable between Jamaica and Colon is interrupted (11-6-13).

THE WEATHER.

DISTURBANCE DEVELOPING AT HEAD OF THE BAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 12.

There has been little change in the intensity of either monsoon current, and both remain very active. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, East Rajputana, West Coast; fairly general in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal Central Provinces; and local in the United Provinces, Kashmir, Central India east, Bombay, Deccan, north and Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Gujrat.

The following are the principal amounts:—

Victoria Point, two inches.
Mergui and Tavoy, four. Moulmein and Kyaukpyu, three.
Akyab, six.
Lashio, one.
False Point and Naya Dumka, one and a half.
Sambalpur, two.
Ranchi, Lucknow, Mukteswar, and Simla, one.
Dehra Dun, two.
Murree, one and a half.
Lyallpur and Cherat, one.
Surat, three.
Nowgong and Saugor, one.
Pendra, two.
Ratnagiri, one and a half.
Mercara, one.
Gopalpur, two.

A disturbance is developing at the head of the Bay.

The small depression over Gujrat yesterday moved somewhat to the east, and in consequence, rainfall decreased in Kathiawar.

Forecast:—Decrease in rainfall in Northern India, except in the Western Himalayan.

NO RAINS AT CAWNPORE.

CAWNPORE, June 12.

Cawnpore has had so far no signs of the monsoon rains which are reported to have reached other places. The residents are having an uncomfortable time, owing to the great humidity, though the temperature is not very high.

Our Bhavnagar correspondent wrote on the 11th June.

The long sought relief from the heat has now come to us. The monsoon having burst in Kathiawar—it has rained heavily in Limbdi, Chuda, Rampur, and other places. The fall measuring at the two first-named stations 3 inches—Rivers now in floods.

AT SEA.

The B.I.S.N. Co's steamer "Virawa," Captain H. F. Owen, which arrived in the harbour yesterday, from Rangoon etc., reports having experienced strong monsoon.

The Hansa Line steamer "Rotenfels," Captain F. Goose, which arrived in the harbour on Wednesday, from Hamburg, encountered strong S. W. monsoon after leaving Socotra.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	St G's. Hospl.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered	9·22	9·61	8·83
Thursday, 12th June	1·45	1·18	1·01
Total......	10·67	10·79	9·84
Same date last year,	0·00	0·00	0·00

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

June 12.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total. 1911	Corpdg. Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill.	1·05	6·25	3·58	0·00

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 12th June	Total up-to-date,
In. cts.	In. cts.
0 95	8 90

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 11th	85·3	77·0	...	...
Jask	93·3	87·3	...	...
Muskat 11th	99·3	89·1	...	...
Multan	105·8	76·5	...	0·57
Rawalpindi	86·4	68·6	0·19	3·52
Lahore	88·4	70·2	0·33	0·78
Sirsa	104·3	77·0	0·10	?
Ambala	97·5	70·9	0·67	3·06
Delhi	95·5	79·8	...	2·97
Agra	101·0	81·5	0·49	0·49
Mainpuri	101 3	81·1	0·05	0·05
Jhansi	107 6	78·5	...	0·06
Cawnpore	97·2	81·4	0·09	0·09
Allahabad	94·6	80·0	...	2·25
Jacobabad	115·1	86·8	...	0·00
Karachi	92 0	83·5	...	0·00
Ajmer	98·6	78·2	0·13	1·21
Jaipur	93·2	77·6	0·22	2·55
Kotah	100·6	75·6	0·58	0·58
Bhuj	90·5	80·0	...	2·47
Dwarka	86·3	78·7	...	1·95
Verawal	82·6	76·3	0·89	6·34
Rajkot	84·1	75·3	0·07	4·69
Bhavnagar Para.	85·5	76·8	2·23	4·69
Surat	83·9	76·6	2·60	8·87
Ahmedabad	84·1	79·7	0·02	2·50
Deesa	90·8	79·9	...	0·60
Neemuch	88·9	75·0	...	1·06
Indore	89·6	76·1	0·07	0·33
Jubbulpore	92·3	76·8	0·82	3·60
Saugor	85 8	75·6	0·98	3·52
Hoshangabad	95·1	78·6	0·03	1·79
Khandwa	90·7	76·6	0·48	3·28
Akola	98·7	76·5	0·10	0·44
Amraoti	94·3	76 3	0·18	2·68
Nagpur	93·6	77·8	0·03	0·87
Chanda	96·5	79·0	0·01	2·48
Raipur	92·7	75·6	0·47	1·73
BOMBAY	85·2	78·5	0·68	6·77
Ratnagiri	85·8	75·9	1·52	14·29
Mormugao	85·0	73·2	0·30	16·13
Karwar	85·2	80·0	0·08	16·96
Malegaon	89·4	73·6	0·06	2·19
Ahmednagar	86·1	70·5	0·06	5·52
Poona	80·0	70·8	0·53	6·87
Sholapur	92·3	77·6	...	1·12
Bijapur	89 7	72·3	...	1·91
Belgaum	79·3	68·5	0·33	5·30
Aurangabad	87·9	70·7	0·12	2·02
Nizamabad (Indur)	97·4	77·2	...	1·34
Hyderabad	93·8	75·7	...	2·31
Mangalore	88·3	79·3	0·53	19·79
Calicut	84·8	77·6	0·48	18·64
Cochin	84·7	75·7	0·40	15·34
Colombo	87·0	73·5	1·15	4·71
Masulipatam	98·8	84·2	...	0 85
Bellary	92·5	76·3	0·06	0·84
Cuddapah	104·0	81·0	...	0·12
Madras	102·5	84·5	...	0·04
Bangalore	82·3	66·3	...	2·29
Coimbatore	91·4	...	...	0·29
Trichinopoly	96·6	81·3	...	0·32
Negapatam	98·2	80·7	...	0·59

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 12th June, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the north and the east Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 0'19," Lahore 0·33", Sirsa 0·10" and Ambala 0·67". Skies are clear in the southwest Punjab and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is in defect, the deficiency during the day ranging from 17° to 20° F. in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0·49" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Agra.

Sind and Rajputana—Nearly general rain has fallen in east Rajputana, Jaipur has had 0·22", Ajmer 0·13", and Kotah 0·58." Skies are clear in upper Sind, lightly clouded in lower Sind and west Rajputana and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in defect in upper Sind, and either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Temperature is in defect in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the south Kathiawar and Gujarat Coasts, Veraval has had 0·89", Bhavnagar Para 2·23" and Surat 2·60." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 0·82", Saugor 0·98", Khandwa 0·48", Akola 0·10", Amraoti 0·18", and Raipur 0·47". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temparature is generally in defect.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general, but has decreased in amount; Bombay has had 0·68", Ratnagiri 1·52", and Mormugao 0·30". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan, and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen; Poona has had 0·53". Belgaum 0.33", and Aurangabad 0·12". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—There has been an increase in the area of rainfall to the north of latitude 24° N.; precipitation has been nearly general in the submontane districts of the Punjab and in east Rajputana and local in the south-east Punjab and in the north-western districts of the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general also in the Central Provinces and on the west Coast of the Peninsula: in the latter area, however, the amount of rainfall has decreased, Ratnagiri being the only station reporting precipitation exceeding three-quarters of an inch. Local rain has again fallen in the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. The depression over Gujrat and Kathiawar has moved eastwards, its centre being to-day in the neighbourhood of Surat. Rainfall in Gujarat and Kathiawar, however, has decreased considerably, being confined to Veraval and stations round the Gulf of Cambay, while in west Central India precipitation has been insignificant. The disturbance may move further in an east-north-easterly direction.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula, fairly general rain in the Central Provinces, west Central India and the south Bombay Deccan, local rain in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Rajputana, the United Provinces, the north and the east Punjab, the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. A few showers are possible on the north Madras Coast.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 12th June, 1913, was 29·656 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the list of Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year 1913-1914 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate	Worse than Estimate
In May 1913	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	1035000	1719825	684825	......
In May 1913				
Bombay ...	......	Sale	......	......
Total ...	......	......	......	......

One Sales of Bengal Opium.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	W than E'mate
Rvd E'te To end of May 1913	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	3015000	5031925	2016925	......
Rvd E'te To end of May 1913				
Bombay..	......	Sale	......	......
Total ...	......	......	......	......

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

WEEKLY REPORTS FROM THE DISTRICTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 10th June 1913 are published :—

Karachi.—Rain during week maximum 11 cents at Shahbandar, minimum 2 cents at Sujaval. Kharif sowing commenced, Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient except in Karachi taluka. Drinking water-supply sufficient. Price of rice 7, of bajri 11 1-2 and of jowari 12 seers per rupee. Price of grass and kadbi 25 seers per rupee. Quantity of rice purchasable per rupee at Karachi 30 per cent. less than normal.

Sukkur.—No rain during week. River at Bukkur 9 feet 7 1-5 inches against 7 feet 9 3-5 inches on same date last year. Lands being irrigated for kharif cultivation. Sowing of rice commenced. Fodder-supply deficient in Ghotki and Pano Akil talukas. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Drinking water adequate. Price of jowari 10, of bajri 13. of wheat 10 and of rice 6 1-2 seers per rupee. Price of dry hadbi Rs. 6 per 100 bundles. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Sukkur 47·37 and of bajri 21·21 per cent less than normal.

Larkana.—No rain during week. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Sowing of kharif crops continues. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficent. Supply of drinking water adequate. Price of jowari 12, of bajri 12 and of rice 9 seers per rupee. Price of kadbi 2 1-2 maunds per rupee. Quantity of jowari and bajri purchasable per rupee at Larkana 31·4 per cent. less than normal.

Hyderabad.—No rain during week. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation, Supply of fodder sufficient except in Hala, Tando Bago and Dero Mohbat talukas. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of drinking water adequate. Price of jowari 12, of bajri 12, of rice 8½ and of wheat 9 seers per rupee. Price of dry kadbi Rs. 40 for 100 bundles of 20 seers each. Quantity of jowari puchashable per rupee at Hyderabad 27·2 and of bajri 25 per cent. less than normal.

Upper Sind Frontier.—No rain during week. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Fodder procurable. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Supply of drinking water adequate. Price of jowari 14 and of bajri 13½ seers per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchashable per rupee at Jacobabad 41 and of bajri 39 per cent-less than normal.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain during week maximum 87 cents at Mithi, minimum 37 cents at Chachro. Rainfall partial. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation in Nara and Jamrao. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Price of jowari and bajri 11, of rice 7 1-2 and of wheat 10 seers per rupee. Price of grass 4 bundles per rupee. Quantity of rice purchasable per rupee at Mirpur Khas 37·5 per cent. less than normal.

Nawabshah.—No rain during week. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation in Shahdadpur. Sinjhoro, Nasrat and Kandiaro talukas and commenced in Naushahro taluka. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of drinking water adeqnate. Price of jowari 13, of bajri 12, of wheat 10 and of rice 6 seers per rupee. Price of dry kadbi Rs. 12 per 100 bundles of 10 seers each. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Nawabshah 18 3-4 and of bajri 20 per cent, less than normal.

Ahmedabad.—Rain during week 22 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 41 cents at Dhandhuka. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation normal Price of jowari 12 1-2, of bajri 12, of rice 6 1-2 and of wheat 10 seers per rupee. Price of hay Re. 0-8-0 and of jowari kadbi Rs. 10 per 100 bundles. Quntity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Ahmedabad 26·5 and of bajri 20 per cent. less than normal.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week 38 cents at Godhra, in the dirtrict maximum 81 cents at Dohad, minimum 37 cents at Halol. Rainfall not sufficient yet to start agricultural operations. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Sowing of maize commenced in Dohad taluka. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Water-supply adequate. Price of bajri 12 and of maize 12 1-2 seers per rupee. Quantity of bajri purchasable per rupee at Godhra 31 and of maize 42 per cent. less than normal.

Kaira.—Rain during week 57 cents at Kaira in the district maximum 85 cents at Matar, minimum 13 cents at Kapadvanj, 25 cents at Cambay. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation, Fooder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Water for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Quantity of bajri purchasable per rupee at Kaira 25 and of gowari 29 per cent less than normal.

Broach.—Rain during week 1 inch 33 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 3 inches 15 cents at Anklesvar, minimum 36 cents at Wagra. Rainfall general. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Supply of fodder adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Water-supply adequate. Stocks of grain sufficient. Price of jowari 12 1-2, of bajri 11, of rice 7, of gram 10 and of wheat 9 seers per rupee. Price of hay Rs. 1-8-0 per 100lbs. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Broach 26·46 per cent. less than normal.

Surat.—Rain during week 1 inch 73 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 2 inches 80 cents at Chikhli, minimum 67 cents at Bardoli. Rainfall general and sufficient. Preliminary agricultural operations in progress. Sowing of rice and hill-millets commenced in the southern talukas. Supply of fodder generally sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Price of jowari 10 seers 13 chataks per rupee. Price of dry grass Re. 1 9 0 per 100 lbs. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Surat 33·6 per cent. less than normal.

Thana.—Rain during week 9 inches 54 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 3 inches 10 cents at Mokhada, minimum 6 cents at Kalyan, 65 cents at Jawhar. Rainfall timely and sufficient. Garden crops in good condition Kharif sowing commenced in parts of the district. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle generally healthy. Drinking water supply sufficient, Price of rice 7 seers 5 chataks per rupee. Quantity of rice purchasable per rupee at Thana 23 per cent. less than normal,

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily except on 5th, heavy on 8th, total of week 5 inches 68 cents, total from 1st June to date 5 inches 68 cents, being 83 cents above average. Abnormal temperature 2° warm from 4th to 6th 2° cool on 7th and 9th, 3° cool on 10th and 4° cool on 8th. Vapour in air normal on 4th 7th, 8th and 10th and. excessive on 5th, 6th and 9th. Abnormal wind from north-north-east on 4th, from east on 5th and 6th from east-south-east on 7th and 8th and from south on 9th; wind normal on 10th. Thunder and lightning from 4th to 8th.

Kolaba.—Rain during week maximum 2 inches 87 cents at Alibag, minimum 45 cents at Uran. Rainfall general and seasonable. Sowing of rice commenced. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Price of rice 7 seers 4 chataks per rupee. Quantity of rice purchasable per rupee at Alibag 34 per cent. less than normal.

Ratnagiri.—Rain during week 2 inches 51 cents at Ratnagiri, in the district maximum 5 inches 60 cents at Vengurla, minimum 45 cents at Mandangad; for season 3 inches 55 cents at Ratnagiri, in the district maximum 6 inches 99 cents at Khed, minimum 65 cents at Mandangad. Kharif sowing continues. Supply of fodder and water plentiful. Agricultural stock in good condition. Stocks of grain adequate. Price of rice 7 seers 13 chataks per rupee. Quantity of rice purchasable per rupee at Ratnagiri 29 per cent. less than normal.

Kanara.—Rain during week 14 inches 57 cents at Karwar, in the district maximum 13 inches 40 cents at Bhatkal, minimum 81 cents at Siddapur; for season 15 inches 12 cents at Karwar, in the district maximum 13 inches 40 cents at Bhatkal, minimum 81 cents at Siddapur. Rainfall general and beneficial. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Sowing of rice continues. Fodder-supply sufficient. Drinking water generally sufficient. Stocks of grain sufficient. Price of rice 7 1-2 and of hill-millets 12 seers per rupee. Price of grass Re. 1 for 67 bundles. Quantity of rice purchasable per rupee at Karwar 31·9 per cent. less than normal.

East Khandesh.—Rain during week 29 cents at Jalgaon, in the district maximum 1 inch 62 cents at Chalisgaon, minimum 5 cents at Erandol. Rainfall partial and insufficient. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Supply of water sufficient. Price of jowari 10 seers 14 chataks and of bajri 11 seers 6 chataks per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Jalgaon 50 and of bajri 42 per cent. less than normal.

West Khandesh.—Rain during week 5 inches 36 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 1 inch 56 cents at Navapur, minimum 36 cents at Nandurbar. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate except in parts of Dhulia taluka. Water for irrigation deficient in parts of Sindkheda and Sakri talukas. Price of wheat 9 seers 5 chataks, of jowari 12 seers 1 chatak, of bajri 11 seers 2 chataks and of rice 6 seers per rupee. Quantity of bajri purchasable per rupee at Dhulia 41-4 and of jowari 46-4 per cent. less than normal.

Nasik.—Rain during week 3 inches 15 cents. at Nasik, in the district maximum 3 inches 18 cents at Peint, minimum 41 cents at Dindori. Rainfall general. Sowing of cotton commenced in four talukas. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Supply of water good. Price of bajri 11 seers 13 chataks per rupee. Quantity of good-grains purhasable per rupee at Nasik 30-51 per cent. less than normal.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week maximum 5 inches 28 cents at Nagar, minimum 13 cents at Nevasa. Rainfall general and benefical. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Sowing of minor crops continues in parts of the district and of catton commenced in parts of Karjat, Shevgaon and Sangamner talukas. Agricultural stock in poor condition. Fodder-supply scanty. Water-supply improved in some places owing to recent rainfall. Prices of jowari 11 seers and of bajri 10 seers 14 chataks per rupee. Price of kadbi Rs. 4 per 100 bundles. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Ahmednagar 49 per cent. less than normal.

Distress continues in Nevasa, Shevgaon, Nagar, Rahuri, Jamkhed and Kopargaon talukas. Little wandering. No emaciation noticed. Return of emigrants continues. Six kitchens and fourteen poor-houses continue to give relief. Weavers continue to be relieved from charitable funds. Suspensions of land revenue being granted, and takavi being advanced mainly for purchase of fodder and bullocks. Grass imported by Government finds ready sale. Water-supply improved in places by recent rainfall. Three cattle camps have been closed and five financed from charitable funds continue to give relief. Wages 2 to 4 annas. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices of food-grains high but stationary. Public health generally fair. People on relief generally in good condition. Gratuitous relief being given to 13,325 persons.

Poona.—Rain during week 2 inches 53 cents at Haveli, in the district maximum 5 inches 60 cents at Ghodnadi, minimum 1 inch 51 cents at Saswad. Rainfall useful. Sowing of rice and hill-millets commenced in the Mawal tract. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Dhond petha. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Price of jowari 10 seers 13 chataks and of bajri 10 seers 3 chataks per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Poona 39 and of bajri 33 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain sufficient. Demand and supply of labour generally well balanced. Rates of wages 4 to 6 annas for females. Condition of cultivators and labourers fair. Dole being distributed to 64 village servants and 64 decrepit persons.

Sholapur.—Rain during week 1 inch 8 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 2 inches 2 cents at Sangola, minimum 32 cents at Karmala. Rainfall general. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Sowing commenced in Sangola taluka and in the light soil of Pandharpur taluka. Kadbi available but dear. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Supply of water for drinking sufficient except in parts of Malsiras and Karmala talukas. Water for irrigation deficient in parts of Pandharpur, Sangola and Malsiras talukas. Stocks of grain sufficient. Price of jowari 14 seers 12·8 chataks per rupee. Price of kadbi at Sholapur Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per 1,000 bundles. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee at Sholapur 35·66 per cent. less than normal. Dole being distributed to 23 village servants.

Belgaum.—Rain during week 4 inches 22 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 4 inches 21 cents at Sampgaon minimum 47 cents at Parargad; for season 4 inches 53 cents at Belgaum. Rainfall general Garden crops in good condition. Sowing of rice in progress in parts of Belgaum, Khanapur and Sampgaon Talukas and Chandgad petha. Sowing of other kharif crops commenced in Athni Hukeri and Gokak talukas and Murgod petha Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation sufficient Price of jowari 11, of bajri 11 1-2 of wheat 8 1-2 and of rice 7 seers per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Belgaum 45 and of bajri 41 per cent less than normal.

Dharwar—Rain during week maximum 3 inches 73 cents at Dharwar, minimum 39 cents at Ron Rainfall general. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Sowing of rice and sesamum in progress. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Price of rice at Dharwar 7 seers 14 chataks and of jowari 11 seers 6 chataks per rupee. Price of kadbi 100 lbs. pur rupee. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee at Dharwar 47 per cent. less than normal.

Satara.—Rain during week maximum 5 inches 29 cents at Javli, minimum 1 inch 49 cents at Satara. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation, and sowing commenced Fodder supply adequate. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation adequate. Price of jowari 12 seers 10 chataks and of bajri 12 seers 2 chataks per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Satara 25·7 and of bajri 24·2 per cent. less than normal.

Bijapur.—Rain during week 2 inches 6 cents at Bijapur, in the district maximum 2 inches 70 cents at Muddebihal, minimum 25 cents at Badami; for season 2 inches 6 cents at Bijapur, in the district maximum 3 inches 34 cents at Bagevadi minimum 25 cents at Badami. Rainfall useful for agricultural operations. Sowing of kharif crops commenced. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in fairly good condition. Water for drinking and irrigation adequate. Stocks of grain sufficient. Price of jowari 24½, of bajri 26 1-4 and of kadbi 75 lbs. per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Bijapur 47·9 and of bajri 43 per cent. less than normal.

Kathiawar.—Rain during week 72 cents at Rajkot, in the Agency maximum 1 inch 50 cents at Ramanka, minimum 17 cents at Jetalsar. Irrigation of sugarcane in progress. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of fodder and water adequate. Price of bajri at Rajkot 10 seers 4 chataks per rupee. Quantity of bajri purchasable per rupee at Rajkot 36 per cent. less than normal.

Baroda.—Rain during week maximum 1 inch 73 cents at Baroda, minimum 10 cents at Amreli. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of fodder and water adequate. Price of wheat at Baroda 18, of bajri 21, of jowari 24 and of rice 15 lbs. per rupee.

Palanpur.—No rain during week. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation adequate. Stocks of grain sufficient. Price of jowari and bajri 14 1-2 seers per rupee. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee at Palanpur 15 to 20 per cent. less than normal.

Cutch—Rain during week 55 cents at Bhuj, in the Agency maximum 11 cents at Anjar, minimum 1 cent at Mandvi. Picking of cotton continues in Bhachau, Nakhtrana, Mandvi and Mundra talukas. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock inadequate but generally in fair condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Price of bajri at Bhuj 7 seers 21 tolas per rupee. Quantity of bajri purchasable per rupee 39 per cent. less than normal.

Mahi Kantha.—Rain during week 19 cents at Sadra, in the Agency maximum 5 inches. Harvesting of rabi crops continues. Supply of fodder and water adequate. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Price of bajri 12 1-2 and of jowari 13 seers per rupee. Quantity of bajri purchasable per rupee 7 and of jowari 22-1 per cent. less than normal.

Rewa Kantha.—Rain during week 38 cents at Godhra, in the Agency maximum 1 inch 90 cents at Narukot, Collection of mhowra seeds in progress. Lands being kharif cultivation. Sowing commenced in some places. Fodder and pasturage adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Price of bajri 12 and of maize 12 1-2 seers per rupee.

Savantvadi.—Rain during week 2 inches 83 cents at Savantvadi, in the State maximum 5 inches 16 cents at Amboli, minimum 2 inches 18 cents at Kudal. Rainfall general and timely. Kharif sowing in progress. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Supply of water sufficient. Stocks of grain sufficient. Price of rice 9 3-4 and of hill-millets 17 1-2 seers per rupee. Quantity of rice purchasable per rupee 30 and of hill-millets 39 per cent. less than normal.

Kothapur and Southern Maratha Country.—Rain during week 2 inches 29 cents at Kolhapur, in the Agency maximum 5 inches 64 cents at Kavthe Mahankal minimum 30 cent. at Tikota, Rainfall beneficial. Sowing for rice commenced. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Cattle adequate. Price of jowari 8 1-8 seers per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee 54 per cent. less than normal.

MAN'S TERRIBLE DEATH.

Yesterday evening at the Morgue M G. F. Chalk, the Coroner held an inquest on the body of Baburad Bulwantrao Gaekwar, supposed to be a member of the family of the Bhaya Sahib of Poona. The deceased was rescued yesterday morning from the spike of a railing on which he had been impaled. At 5-30 a.m. that morning the sepoy on duty at Queen's Road near Marine Lines heard him shouting and approached the place. He found the man on the railings of a building. He had been pinned on the pointed spikes of the railing. The spikes ran through the back of the left thigh into the hip and then into the stomach.

The sepoy with the assistance of another man, a Parsee named Cawasjee Shapurjee, rescued him from this position and put him into a gharry and took him to the G. T. Hospital. The sepoy questioned him as to whether any one had thrown him down. He told the sepoy that he was sleeping on the 2nd floor of the building. He woke up at about 5-30 in the morning. He felt giddy and, opening a window, he jumped down. At the hospital he gave his name and address to a Hindu doctor. The man did not smell of liquor.

A few hours after admission into the hospital he died.

The Police Surgeon, who examined the man said that he found two wounds, one on the back and one wound on the back of the left thigh. This wound extended to the hip joint, breaking both bones of the joint and thus the stomach had been pierced.

After the examination of the Police sepoy and the Police Surgeon, further enquiry was adjourned to the 18th instant. Superintendent O' Keefe and Inspector Spiers are making further investigations into the matter. Meanwhile the body is being kept at the Morgue to await the arrival of the relatives of the deceased from Poona.

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THE

Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 13th June, 1913.

THE HINDU AND MOSLEM UNIVERSITIES.

THE correspondence which recently passed between the Maharaja of Durbhanga and Sir Harcourt Butler, regarding the Hindu University scheme, does not disclose a very keen desire on the part of the Government of India to help the proposal onwards, although its promoters are willing to accept the limitations applied to the earlier Mahomedan project. These, it may be remembered, were stated in a letter addressed a year ago to the Aligarh Committee, wherein, it was declared that they would also be applicable to the Hindu proposals, as no differentiation would be made between the two schemes. Their principal features were the substitution of local designations, for the national titles chosen by both communities, the refusal to permit the affiliation of Colleges outside the provinces in which the Universities are to be erected, the deletion of the Viceroy from the Chancellorship, the fixing of the endowment funds at stipulated sums, and a number of other restrictions which did not coincide with previous expressions of official sympathy towards these patriotic movements. The Mahomedans at once protested against the vitiation of their scheme to meet the requirements of the Educational Department, and are still deliberating over the wreckage produced by Sir Harcourt Butler's polite ultimatum which was declared to be the final decision of the Secretary of State after a careful examination of the position. But the Hindus recognising the futility of a combat with the interests arrayed in opposition have resolved to go on with their project, although they are equally displeased with the reservations that were not disclosed when it was originated with the tacit approval of the Government.

Their endowment fund has reached the respectable total of eighty lakhs, of which about a fourth has been collected, exclusive of a number of perpetual grants from Hindu rulers who are still in process of exploitation by the Committee. The transfer of the existing Central College at Benares has also been arranged, the official estimate of its value being set down at twenty-seven lakhs, or almost double the amount quoted by the Maharajah, but, as it is not included in the assets, this discrepancy can be adjusted when a correct appraisement has been made. As the financial aspect of the Scheme seems to be assured, the Government have now been approached with a view to the legislation necessary for the foundation of the University and its equipment with a working constitution. This proposal has given the Educational Member of Council a fresh opportunity, of which he has made full use, of supplementing the obstacles stated in his letter of a year ago to the Mahomedans, which were also made applicable to the Benares Scheme. The Secretary of State is again presented as the "Deus ex machina" whose fiat is still awaited, though it seemed to have been given pretty exhaustively last year when the Aligarh project was under scrutiny. Hence, Sir Harcourt Butler professes his inability to discuss the details of the constitution with the Hindu representatives, or to enter upon the financial questions put forward in the Maharajah's letter, though he is willing to confer with a delegate who is to be sent to Simla next month. It was understood that the sum of fifty lakhs would be accepted as an official endowment fund, and the Darbhanga Chief acted upon that assumption when he penned the letter asking for legislation. But he is now told that this estimate does not include "capital expenditure", and is subject to any revision that may be necessary to meet this exigency. Also this sum must be collected and banked, and that the Government must be satisfied by documentary evidence of the legality of the perpetual grants before they are accepted as visible assets. These are the financial retardments, and, as auxiliaries, the following stipulations may be instanced, though they are evidently not complete as the Secretary of State has reserved a full discretion in regard to every detail of any scheme that may eventually be laid before him. A suitable site must be chosen, and, as there are official doubts whether the present College will answer all requirements in this respect, a Committee is to be appointed to report upon it. All property or grants hypothecated to the University must be secured by deeds of gift before they can be reckoned among the endowment assets. That the constitution is to be formed on lines to be indicated hereafter, and that, when satisfactory progress has occured in the directions indicated, the Government will be prepared to examine the situation again. These embargoes are not encouraging, but they signify the policy it is intended to pursue, and must be accepted without demur if the scheme is to materialise. What the Hindus think of them is another matter, but it will be surprising if there is no protest against the fresh group of obstacles arrayed in Sir Harcourt Butler's letter.

Turning to the Mahomedan project which had already advanced to the stage of a draft constitution and subscriptions ammounting to forty six lakhs, we find that matters have been at a stand-still since the exchange of correspondence with the Educational Member twelve months ago. There was a similar catena of objections to their proposals, commencing with the constitution framed by the Advisory Committee and ending with the reservation about finality resting with the Secretary of State who might advance fresh obstacles when the project reaches him. The Mahomedans, however, made an immediate and warm protest against the wrecking of their ideals which the President of their last educational conference described as giving the "coup de grace" to the national university. Since then serious differences have arisen between the progressive and conservative leaders of the community, which are reflected in the present situation at the Aligarh College, and politics are more eagerly discussed than schemes for moral and material advancement. But this phase will, it may be noted, disappear when the Moslem hot-heads realise that disunion is a preface to disaster, and that the projected alliance with the Congress is likely to be barren of political results. And when this happens they will be able to concentrate upon a scheme which offers more prospective advantages than self-government or ineffectual criticisms of the British policy towards the Khalifate. Their University Committee which has been quiescent since the exchange of views with Sir Harcourt Butler is now showing signs of activity, and we shall presently have a re-statement of the Mahomedan case. This will be interesting, even if it does not convince the official mind, because they will not accept the present decree with the humility that has influenced the counsel of the Hindu educationists. The policy of the Government towards these schemes is actuated by a desire to keep full control over all channels of public instruction and to limit the competition between them and State institutions; hence the privilege of affiliation has been refused as it might interfere with the operations of their own directorate. But as indictated by the objections we have recited it is questionable whether the Government are wishful of the evolution of these Universities under any conditions, as those already scheduled are difficult enough, and there is a prospect of fresh reservations by the Secretary of State, when the schemes reach his dissecting-table. This, at all events, is the popular impression, and it would be well to meet it with a more frank declaration of purpose than can be read with the Educational Member's letters, before the idea solidifies into conviction, as the Government have a sufficiency of problems on hand without the voluntary creation of a fresh one by petulant opposition to educational projects which typify the feelings and sentiments of both national ities.

ECONOMIC ENQUIRY AMONG THE PARSIS. THE Parsis of Bombay have recently launched a scheme which if, well carried out, will have great effect on the well-being of the community in the future. It is no less than a comprehensive statistical enquiry concerning nearly twelve thousand Parsi families in this city. The Parsis being a small community this enquiry though troublesome will be successful, and will lead to results which are likely to help considerably those who are working to improve its condition. The poor are always with us, but that they should be in such numbers in this wealthy community as is often times loudly asserted by not a few of their own observers, is somewhat of a puzzle to outsiders as well as to a good many Parsis themselves. There is a tendency to think that a good deal of poverty is owing to the rise in the standard of living all round, and the want of adaptability to changed circumstances. The struggle for existence is getting keener owing to the entrance of other communities in the field, and the Parsis find it harder to keep their plain ground. There are several who consider that their system of education is faulty, and ought to be changed in order to adapt them to the new conditions. The truth of this and many other considerations cannot be ascertained without facts and details, and, therefore, the Committee, which sometime ago was formed for inquiry into the poverty question, has done well to gather authentic facts and figures as a preliminary. It is not a mere census of Parsis that the Committee had decided to take, for the Imperial Census has rendered that unnecessary. The information that is sought to be obtained is of a different nature, and concerns chiefly the economic and social condition of the people. Much of the information now desired would have been refused if the Government had required it; but, as this whole statistical enquiry is a voluntary matter, it is expected that the information will be freely forthcoming especially as it is promised that all the facts regarding individuals will be kept strictly confidential. The enquiry has already begun, and we learn that several thousands of forms have been returned giving particulars of earning, spending, ways of living, and the like. There were some who at first objected to give particulars as to how much they earn and what they save, as to whether they are insured or not, and the like; but they gave in when they were told that such information was necessary in the interests of the whole community, and that the forms should pass through the hands of only one man appointed by the Committee for the purpose.

OUR CROWDED TRAMS. IT is evident that something must be done to relieve the congestion on the Bombay tramcars at certain hours of the day, and we think the Corporation will take a sensible view of the matter, if they sanction the provision of increased standing-room. For some time ten bogie cars have been running, each of which has provided standing accommodation for 30 passengers. The innovation has proved popular. Everywhere passengers have eagerly taken advantage of it, evidently preferring to stand than to lose time by waiting for a possible seat in the next car. Consequently it is now recommended by a special committee, which has considered the subject, that similar accommodation be provided on the remaining ninety bogie cars, with this exception that the same spaces in each car shall accommodate 20 passengers only instead of 30. The effect of this arrangement will be that, while the seating accommodation in the car will be reduced from 54 seats to 44, the total number of persons who will be accommodated will be raised to 64. The proposal is rather hotly opposed by Mr. Joseph Baptista, who writes, in a fiery note of dissension, of passengers being treated like herds of cattle, and demands that the company should provide more cars. While however there are still complaints of the slowness and irregularity of the service, it seems absurd to aggravate the situation by increasing the traffic. The increase of standing-room is a far more practical expedient. Wherever tramcars are known, "standing-room" has always been a popular institution—more popular in fact with the passengers than with the authorities. We hope, therefore, that the Corporation will adopt the Committee's recommendations. The same Committee has also considered the proposal to reserve a certain number of seats for ladies, but seeing how very few Indian ladies enter the cars unaccompanied by male relations, they have quite reasonably decided that this is not necessary.

INDIA AND COTTON. THE Cotton Congress, having no doubt considered all that has been said and written of Egypt, the Sudan, Uganda, and Nyassaland, and their cotton-growing potentialities, has come to the conclusion that India is the only country in the world where an immediate and large expansion of cotton-growing can be expected. Consequently, an expert is to be sent out here, either to teach or to learn from our own experts, and the Government of India is to be asked to assist agriculture financially. In the opinion of most people the Government of India has not been niggardly in its treatment of agriculture generally, and cotton-growing in particular. A publication, known as the "Report on the Progress of Agriculture in India," was surely available at the Hague Cotton Conference. From that they would have learnt that the efforts of the Agricultural Department in cotton remain unabated, that improvements have spread rapidly, and all that the Department can reasonably be expected to do is being done, and an improvement in the general standard of the crop is being effected. Many details in the report show that the Government of India has given cotton-growing every encouragement, and we do not doubt it will hesitate before granting further assistance unless our own experts support the testimony of the Cotton-Growing Association's expert that more could be profitably expended. It will be remembered, however, that it is proposed by the Agricultural Department to double the number of private seed-farms in Berar, and there is a desire among capitalists to start a semi-private company for the purpose of financing several larger farms, which shall be run under Government supervision. It is hoped to accelerate the process of disseminating improved varieties of cotton among cultivators, one of the most important problems in Indian agriculture being the discovery of a system by means of which the individual cultivator can be put, as rapidly as possible, in a position to buy each improved variety of seed as it is brought out by the Agricultural Department. Possibly it is in this respect that the Government of India is to be asked to assist.

BELGIAN DEFENCE. REUTER tells us that Belgium contemplates raising a loan of eleven millions sterling for outlay on military works and proposes to make Antwerp "the most impregnable fortress in the world." This may be regarded as Belgium's response to the Dutch fortification of Flushing. But as a matter of fact, both Dutch and Belgian activity are but the outcome of German diplomacy. Flushing stand at the mouth of the Scheldt, and the guns of a fort there would be effective against a fleet seeking to go up the river to Antwerp. And, as a Berlin correspondent pointed out some little time ago, the Germans fear that, in the event of a war with England, British ships would convey troops up the river, and land them in Belgium, and so the idea of Belgium again becoming the cockpit of Europe is fostered. At the outbreak of war, Flushing and Antwerp would be immediately seized and manned by Germany—a possibility which Belgium probably has not contemplated. Both countries deny that their activities were inspired by their powerful neighbours; but, of course, the statement is not seriously accepted.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Maloja" with the outward mails of the 6th instant passed Suez at 2-30 a. m. on Thursday.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, May 23.

LONDON.

London, at all times a city of romance, has become this week a city of splendour. Nowhere else in the world is there at present so much to do and so much to see. Yesterday a warm May sun which shone until the early afternoon, made London look entirely beautiful. The lure of the parks, streets, and great shops was never so strong, the variety of social events never so brilliant. Along Piccadilly all the wealth of the world seemed to have been suddenly scattered. Scores of motor cars swept to and fro or were drawn up outside the shops in Bond-street and Regent-street or the hotels and restaurants. Never were there seen before cars of such luxurious kinds. A very effective feminine fashion was noted. Round the cautious curve from Bond-street into Piccadilly came a small, bright yellow motor-car, in which sat a woman dressed almost entirely in yellow save for two large black feathers that accentuated the colour of her hat. All types of summer migrants for the season were in the streets and parks. The flower show at Chelsea again attracted a large number of visitors. This week London is the most brilliant city in the world.

The Royal Wedding in Berlin is the great event of the week. In the New Palace at Potsdam the Kaiser is superintending the final details for the wedding of Princess Victoria Louise. Although the ceremony will be of a strictly private character so far as the list of guests is concerned, it will be characterised by all the pomp of Hohenzollern marriage traditions.

100 WORKERS ON BRIDAL VEIL.

The marriage will be solemnised in the chapel of the castle at five p.m. on Saturday, May 24. A few minutes before the religious ceremony, a civil marriage will be performed by Count Eulenburg, the veteran Chief Marshal of the Emperor's Court. The marriage service will be conducted by Dr. Dryander, the private chaplain to the Kaiser and Kaiserin, who has been the religious instructor of the bride since she was a little girl and to whom she is attached by ties of affection. Following the wedding there will be a banquet, at which, in accordance with tradition, the Kaiser will toast the bridal pair. The historic "torch dance," which brings all royal Prussian weddings to a close, will be performed. The dance is opened by twelve Ministers carrying wax candles, the most picturesque movement consisting of a low obeisance to the bride before the throne, with an invitation to the King to join with her in the dance. In the last movement a company of twelve pages with lights will escort the bridal couple out of the ballroom to their nuptial apartments. The German Press records with satisfaction that the bride's trousseau has all been "made in Germany." Costumiers of Berlin, Frankfort, and other Prussian cities have furnished the dresses. The Princess's bridal train will be delivered at Potsdam this week. It is a wonderful creation in costly silver brocade, heavily embroidered with silver. The train is 13ft. long and 6½ft. wide, the decorative scheme being myrtle and orange blossom.

The bride insisted on wearing a new veil instead of that worn in previous royal marriages. Over 100 expert Silesian lacemakers have been at work day and night getting the veil ready. It consists of point applique lace with rosebuds and "true lovers' knots," being a copy of an old bobbin-work design in the possession of the Kaiserin. The bride's lingerie, by the special wish of the Empress, has been made by impoverished gentlewomen.

THE WEDDING DRESSES.

The trousseau of Princess Victoria Louise is described as on the whole simple. There will not be the usual public exhibition of it. All the dresses are modern in style, despite the Kaiserin's well-known antipathy to present-day French fashions. The bridal gown is of the daintiest cloth of silver—a gift from the silk workers of Crefeld. The silver cloth is worn over a pink underdress. The bridal dress is cut very low at the neck, as Prussian Court etiquette demands, and the opening is bordered with priceless old family lace. The dress has a train of silver-embroidered brocade, which will be carried by six bridesmaids, and is lined with ermine. The trousseau includes a vast array of evening frocks, travelling dresses, and tea gowns of chiffon and crepe de Chine. The bride herself only superintended the making of the travelling costume and tea gowns, and everything else was left to the Kaiserin, The Princess has had only one "trying-on." Many of her gowns are of light blue, the favourite colour of the bridegroom, which the bridesmaids will also wear. The trousseau contains eight dozen sets of lingerie, each made by a different firm. All the linen, in accordance with German custom, is provided by the bridegroom. The Kaiserin's wedding costume is a richly brocaded gown of emerald green with a sable-bordered train. Among the wedding presents are said to be a diamond tiara from the King and Queen who are also bringing the bride a jewelled parasol handle, a clock of marble and platinum, and a pearl-studded jewel casket. Other English relatives are sending a porcelain tea service and vases, and the King is also reported to have given to the bridegroom a splendid English motor-car. The Duchy of Brunswick, which the bridegroom will some day rule, gives the bride a diamond diadem, and the city of Berlin presents a costly Persian carpet. Potsdam is giving an antique wardrobe, and the 2nd Life Guard Hussars, of which the Princess is Colonel, gives a large piece of silver engraved with the arms of the regiment and the signatures of the officers. The bridegroom's Ziethen Hussars present a triptych of gold and precious stones.

The great flower show organised by the Royal Horticultural Society in the grounds of Chelsea Hospital was opened on the 20th at noon and very soon the grounds were so densely crowded with people that the success of the show was very evident from the beginning. Shortly before noon Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria, attended by Sir Deighton Probyn, Colonel Streatfeild, and Miss Knollys, arrived. Her Majesty was received by Sir George Holford and made a very careful inspection of the large marquee where all the beautiful flowers were exhibited. After she had expressed her great admiration for the magnificent collection of carnations, the Queen met Georgina Lady Leicester and her sister-in-law Mrs. William Cavendish and stopped to chat with them for a few seconds, and other friends were greeted during the morning. The last news of the Duchess of Connaught is very encouraging. Her Royal Highness really seems to have taken a decided turn for the better, and has made excellent progress during the last few days. The Duke of Connaught and the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden with Princess Patricia and Prince Arthur of Connaught made their first public appearance at the Opera early in the week, and that was looked upon as a very good sign, as it showed that her own family are now much happier about the Duchess. Two nights later, Their Royal Highnesses were again in the King's box at Covent Garden to hear "Gotterdammerung," and this time Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck were with them.

A QUEEN'S COPPER WEDDING.

The Queen of Holland is to celebrate her copper wedding in a few months' time and great preparations are being made for the event in Holland. The copper wedding takes place twelve and a half years after the first wedding day and is a great event in the Netherlands. All sorts of copper utensils and ornaments are presented to the happy pair. A splendid copper statue of Princess Juliana is to be one of the gifts her Majesty will receive from her subjects.

Every one is taking an immense interest in the Varseilles Fête Ball, which will take place at the Albert Hall on the 5th of June. The Court of France will be a very magnificent display, organised by Lady Paget, with Lady Dudley as Marie Therese and Prince Paul of Servia as the Dauphin. The Court of England is being arranged by Lady March, who is to represent Catherine of Braganza. Lady Alington and Lady Maud Warrender are getting up the Court of Russia, and those taking part will wear costumes of barbaric splendour. Lady Downshire is organising the Court of Holland, in which Mrs. Richard Charteris and Priscilla Lady Annesley will take part. Then there will be a Spanish Court, with the Duchess of Somerset and Count Arellano, Lord-in-Waiting on the King of Spain, taking parts. Lady Newborough and Lady Grizel Hamilton are busy with the Court of Poland, and no end of pretty women are congregating in the various processions, so that, from all accounts, it will be a very beautiful sight. By the way, several of those who took part in the famous fancy dress ball given by Lady Rodd at the British Embassy in Rome will wear the Costumes that were so much admired there, so that we shall have an opportunity of seeing them.

STAGE AND PEERAGE AGAIN.

Lord Edward Fitzgerald, youngest brother of the Duke of Leinster, the premier Duke of Ireland, is to marry Miss May Etheridge, of the Shaftesbury Theatre. Both are only 21, and the marriage is to take place this month. The Fitzgeralds have always been fighting men, and several of Lord Edward's uncles, as well as more remote forbears, have seen active service in the Army. A warrior ancestor of the Duke of Leinster was the first Earl of Kildare, and got his Earldom for resisting the invasion of Ireland by the Scots, just 600 years ago. Miss May Etheridge's stage career is quite a romance. "I don't come of a theatrical family," she told an interviewer, "but I always wanted to get on the stage. I used to bother mother frightfully, and at last she gave me the fare to come up to town and try my luck. I was only thirteen at the time. "I certainly had the most tremendous luck. I went to an agent, who saw me at once, had a good look at me, heard what I had to say, and took me right off to the Gaiety. "The piece they were playing then was "The New Aladdin,' and I actually appeared in it the following night." Miss Etheridge, who understudied Miss Cicely Court Neidge as the Princess Clementine, left the stage a little time ago. Although Mr. Courtneidge has asked her to go back, she says that her stage career will end with her marriage. After the wedding, Lord Edward Fitzgerald will take his bride to his ancestral home in Ireland,

WOMEN "INDEPENDENT OF LAWS."

More than half the lies that woman tells, says Karin Michaelis, in "Munsey's Magazine," are undoubtedly due to her gentleness, her consideration, her sympathy—in short, to the goodness of her heart. Where her own physical sufferings are concerned, a woman is infinitely hardier than a man. At the same time her sympathy surpasses his to such a degree that there can be no comparison. She has the deep understanding of instinct, which pierces everything, and is of far greater value than that of reflection.

The power of woman's instinct to force its way into other minds, and to comprehend thoughts and feelings foreign to her own nature, and even repugnant to it causes her to share the sufferings of others, and to desire to heal those sufferings. To effect this, she will often pay any price; and the price may be a lie. For instance, when Nora, in "A Doll's House," forges the document, she does it neither from ignorance nor stupidity, but because her husband's health is to her of far greater importance than all the written laws in the world. The consciousness of her good intention relieves woman from all feeling of guilt, for her comprehension of right has its root in conscience, which is independent of laws enacted to support social order. She is exactly the opposite of man. She judges from the motive, not from the deed. "The motive consecrates the means" is, perhaps unconsciously the motto of her heart, and upon this she forms her life. The wife lies to her husband in many small things to save him annoyance and trouble. She conceals bad news, because she reads in his face that he is depressed. She keeps bills until a favourable moment. She accustoms herself to study his face like a barometer, but he does not know it. If she has something unpleasant to tell him, she tries first to cheer him, and thus prepares him to receive the unwelcome news. She wears the dresses he likes best; she speaks of things that please or flatter him. This is the merciful little craft of woman. Furthermore, she hides the faults of the children from her husband. She lies to shield the one from the wrath of the other; often she advises the children to lie, that peace may be preserved. She bears the sorrow and the fear alone, deep in her heart, that the tranquility of others may not be disturbed.

INDIA'S NEW CAPITAL.

LORD CURZON ON THE CHANGE.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT MAY HAVE SACRIFICED.

STRONG CONDEMNATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 12.

Speaking at the Calcutta dinner last night, Lord Curzon said he did not think that the commercial interests of Calcutta would suffer by the removal of the capital. He thought that the change was a mistake on the part of his Majesty's Ministers, though he did not hold that opinion in the interests of Calcutta or on behalf of any sectional interest, but for the sake of the Government of India and British rule in India. To abandon a place of such memories, to hunt for a new capital among the graveyards of forgotten kings, to spend millions to construct a new capital, which would be shut off from the public life of the country, was not likely to be fraught with good.

When he left India he prophesied that the system of military administration established against the advice of the Government of India must result in confusion, if not chaos. Everyone who knew the facts was conscious that that prediction had been fulfilled.

He was now tempted to make another prophecy: If a great pompous capital was set up, with palaces and cathedrals, halls and all the appurtenances of a great Government, he feared that in time it would be found that the Government had sacrificed the fruit of its labours for a fine Viceregal Court, and that the Government had become a gilded phantom, while the power of initiative would go elsewhere.

TRADE DEVELOPMENT.

Sir John Hewett, in urging the importance of encouraging trade development in India, said that so long as the people were occupied and prosperous they would not have the time or the inclination to cavil at the Government of India. This truth ought to be more recognised than it had been in the past. It was specially desirable to lay stress on that point at the present moment. The necessity for a strong European element in the Administration must commend itself to every well-wisher of India. It was still more important that there should be a strong and efficient Army if the security and contentment of the population was to be maintained. He hoped that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce would protest against any proposal to reduce the strength of the army in India by a single British officer or soldier.

MOROCCAN TROUBLE.

TETUAN IN DANGER.

LONDON, June 12.

Regular communications between Tetuan and Tangier have been cut, but single couriers have brought news of the situation in Tetuan, which is encompassed by hostile tribes. The position is serious. Moors disguised as women, have been caught in the act of stabbing Spaniards within the town. Special guards have been stationed at all Consulates.

HOME STOCK EXCHANGE.

DEPRESSION DUE TO UNDERWRITING LIABILITIES.

London, June 11.

The opinion is everywhere expressed that the depression on the Stock Exchange and other bourses is mainly due to the sales of securities for the purpose of providing funds to meet the huge underwriting liabilities incurred during the past six months.

Underwriters have been saddled with 90 per cent of Messrs. Beardmore's issue of a million 8 per cent preference shares at par.

LEICESTER VACANCY.

DUE TO A PENDING DIVORCE SUIT.

LONDON, June 11.

Mr. Crawshay-Williams, member for Leicester, has written to his constituents that he has resigned his seat owing to a pending divorce suit, in which he is concerned. He regrets that he is compelled to abandon all prospects of political usefulness.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 12.

Result of the Newbury Summer Cup :—

Chili II	1
Rivoli	2
Early Hope	3

Eight ran. Won by one length. Five lengths between second and third.

Betting.—100 to 15 against Chili II; 4 to 1 Rivoli; 7 to 2 Early Hope.

INDIAN SUCCESSES.

LONDON, June 12.

Among thirty-one Wranglers in Mathematical Tripos are included R. Chandra, of Lahore College, and H. Shivdasani, of Elphinstone College, Bombay.

PRESS OFFENCES.

LISBON, June 12.

The Senate has approved a Bill granting an amnesty for Press offences in Portuguese India.

TURKISH REVOLT.

THE GRAND VIZIER ASSASSINATED.

SHOT BY ASSAILANTS IN A MOTOR CAR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 11.

There has been an uprising against, the Committee of Union and Progress, and Shefket Pasha, the Grand Vizier, has been assassinated.

LATER.

Shefket Pasha was motoring to the Porte, when two men shot him with revolvers.

AIDE-DE-CAMP ALSO KILLED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 12.

Shefket Pasha was accompanied by two aides-de-camp, one of whom, Lieutenant Ibrahim, was also killed. A footman was wounded.

There were four assailants, and they waited for Shefket Pasha in another automobile, which was standing by the roadside. The bodies were taken to the Ministry of War.

LATER.

Prince Said Halim has been appointed interim Grand Vizier. All the other Ministers retain their portfolios.

THE FUNERAL.

LATER.

The Grand Vizier was buried to-day in a mausoleum on the Hill of Liberty amid great military pomp. The Press pays glowing tributes to Shefket Pasha's services.

Further arrests have been made in connection with the assassination.

ORDER MAINTAINED.

MESSAGES TO THE BOMBAY CONSUL-GENERAL.

The Ottoman Consul-General in Bombay received the following telegrams yesterday morning from His Highness Said Halim Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Constantinople:—

Sublime Porte, June 11th, 2-45 p.m.

Mahmond Shevket Pasha has unhappily succumbed owing to wounds inflicted. A certain Topal Kadri, who is presumed to be one of the assassins, has been arrested by the Police. Active researches and all precautionary measures taken. There is order and perfect tranquility.

Sublime Porte, 11th June, 5-50 p.m.

His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, has deigned to entrust me provisionally with the Grand Vizierate. I keep the portfolios of the Foreign Affairs."

HILMI PASHA'S APPOINTMENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 11.

Hussein Hilmi Pasha has been appointed Inspector-General of the Syrian vilayets.

THE POLO CUP.

BETTING ON THE AMERICANS.

NEW YORK, June 12.

The betting, which has hitherto been 8 to 5 on the Englishmen, is now 8 to 5 on the Americans as the result of the first match. Some American money has been placed at 2 to 1.

The Meadowbrook Polo Club has applied for an injunction to prevent aviators from flying over the polo field, as an airman did at the height of Tuesday's game.

LORD MURRAY & HIS SHARES.

CABLES CONFIRMING BROTHER'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, June 11.

Lord Murray has cabled to the Marconi Committee confirming his brother's explanations, and adding that outside the dealings already known he has never had any interest in Marconi shares whatever. He offers, if desired, to return immediately.

The Committee has replied that a special report on the charges against Ministers is already complete, but that if Lord Murray returns before the final report is complete, they will hear his evidence.

COTTON CONGRESS.

SUGGESTION FOR GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE HAGUE, June 11.

The Cotton Congress came to an end to-day.

Among the resolutions passed was one to the effect that India being the only country in the world, where an immediate and large expansion of cotton-growing could be expected, the Conference suggested that the Government of India assist agriculture financially.

Another resolution hoped that other countries would follow Britain's example in guaranteeing the Sudanese loan.

A further resolution recommended the erection of houses for testing cotton in all European ports, at which cotton is received.

SHIPYARD DISPUTE.

LONDON, June 11.

The shipyard workers of Great Britain have agreed to hold another ballot on the employers' new proposals.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, June 12.

The match between Lancashire and Gloucestershire was drawn, Lancashire winning on the first innings.

Warwickshire beat Hampshire, at Birmingham, by six wickets.

BALKAN DISPUTE.

BULGARIA & SERVIA YIELD.

TO ACCEPT ARBITRATION BY RUSSIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ST. PETERSBURG, June 12.

The Tsar, on June 8th sent identical telegrams to the Kings of Bulgaria and Servia gravely warning them of the consequences of making war on each other. After regretting that the decision to hold a conference of the allied Premiers at Salonika and afterwards at St. Petersburg has up to the present not been carried out, the Tsar added: "The Balkan States are, apparently, preparing to enter upon a practical war, which may dim the glory they earned in common. At this grave moment I appeal directly to your Majesties, as is my right and my duty, to ask you to adhere to your obligations and to turn to Russia for a settlement of the present difference between Bulgaria and Servia. Regarding the functions of arbitrator not as a prerogative but as a painful duty, and feeling it incumbent on me to warn you that a war between the Allies cannot leave me indifferent, I wish to make it known that the State beginning a war will be responsible to the Slav cause; and I reserve full liberty as regards Russia's attitude in such a criminal struggle."

LATER.

Bulgaria and Servia have agreed to accept arbitration by Russia.

RUMANIA'S ATTITUDE.

BUKHAREST, June 12.

It is semi-officially stated here that Rumania will not allow the political equilibrium of Eastern Europe to be disturbed, but will energetically intervene at the proper moment if necessary by force of arms. Government has decided to mobilise in self-defence on the outbreak of a conflict.

THE SUBMARINE ACCIDENT.

DUE TO A BACK-FIRE.

LONDON, June 11.

At an inquest on the artificer, who was killed in the explosion on submarine E 5, it was proved that the explosion was due to a back-fire igniting the vapour in the crank-pit. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

RECORD GOLD OUTPUT.

LONDON, June 11.

Gold to the value of £3,373,998 was produced in the Transvaal in May. This is the largest output on record.

RUSSIANS IN INDIA.

WOULD-BE SETTLERS EJECTED FROM AFGHAN TERRITORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 12.

The "Pioneer's" frontier correspondent states that during the past few months a considerable number of Russian subjects have crossed into the Herat province and Afghan Turkistan. Whole families have appeared in the Amir's territory with the avowed object of settling there, but they have been moved on by the Afghan officials.

The result is that some of these people have travelled through Afghanistan and reached India. No explanation is offered of these curious movements, which have now been going on for a considerable time.

DACOITY CASE.

TRIAL OF SIX MEN AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, June 12.

Mr. R. Garlick, additional Sessions Judge presiding over the Alipore Criminal Sessions, is engaged in hearing a case in which Sree Kisson and five others are charged with having committed a dacoity in the house of Yakub Halder, a rich sailor, of Arakpur, within the jurisdiction of Tollygunge Sudder Thana on November, 13th.

It is stated that at midnight when the dacoits raided the house the police came on the scene and a free fight ensued, in which some of the police officers were wounded. The police arrested two of the accused, who were also wounded, and subsequently arrested five others, one of whom, Gagan Chunder Ghose, turned an approver and was pardoned.

The trial is proceeding.

ALLEGED FALSE REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 12.

In connection with the alleged attempt at dacoity on Suneswar Sasa's business' premises at Jagir, the Dacca police held an investigation and have submitted the final report, according to which it transpires that the information was false. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Manikgunj has called on the informant, Suresgar Saha, to show cause, on June 20th why he should not be prosecuted under section 182 of the Indian Penal Code, for lodging false information.

SOUTHERN SHAN STATES RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, June 12.

It is understood that the extension of the Southern Shan States Railway to Yinmabyin, seven miles beyond the present terminus at Kywefiatoon, is not expected to be open for traffic until July 15.

"Incandescent Gas" is one of the healthiest and most economical systems of lighting"—The LANCET (the leading Medical Journal in the United Kingdom).

IMMIGRATION OF ASIATICS.

BILL PASSED BY SOUTH AFRICAN SENATE.

MR. HARCOURT AND INDIAN FEELING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAPE TOWN, June 11.

The Immigration Bill has passed through the Committee of the Senate.

An amendment permitting the wife of a monogamous marriage to enter was confirmed by the casting vote of the Chairman.

CAPE TOWN, June 12.

The Senate has passed the third reading of the Bill restricting the immigration of Asiatics.

LONDON June 11.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. O'Grady, Mr. Harcourt said he was aware that protests had been made in South Africa, and doubtless in India, against the new Union Immigration Bill as it had been introduced. The Bill had since been somewhat modified.

The Imperial Government and the Union had a prolonged correspondence with the Government, and Ministers had shown every desire to meet the anxiety of the Imperial Government that the racial inequality of the Indian before the Law should be removed. The Imperial Government felt that, although it could not be hoped that the Bill would give complete satisfaction, yet the abolition of this differentiation in regard to immigration was a valuable concession to Indian feeling.

BELGIAN NEUTRALITY.

ELEVEN MILLIONS TO BE SPENT ON FORTIFICATIONS.

BRUSSELS, June 11.

In view of the apprehensions that, in spite of the guarantees of Belgian neutrality, Belgium, in case of war, would again become the cockpit of Europe, the Government contemplates a loan of eleven millions sterling for outlay on military works. It is proposed to make Antwerp, the most impregnable fortress in the world.

OBITUARY.

PROMINENT MEDICAL MAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, June 12.

Dr. Sir Cabanis DeMello, the well-known Portuguese medical man, died suddenly of heart disease early this morning at his residence in Sachapir Street. The deceased had an extensive practice in Poona. He was made a Knight of the Portuguese Order of Villa Vicosa some three years ago, at the time the late King Carlos was alive. The deceased was about 55 years of age.

FIRST SINDHI CIVILIAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, June 12.

The death has occurred to-day at the age of about 41 of the first Sindhi Civilian, Mr. Ali Ahmed Hassanali, a worthy son of a worthy father, the late lamented Mr. Hassanali Effendi, the pioneer of Muhammadan education in Sindh. He died of sunstroke caught in the train on his way from Hyderabad to Lucknow.

CONSTABLE RUNS AMOK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, June 12.

A mounted constable of the Dokri police ran amok with a gun and a dozen cartridges. He fired a shot at a woman who died on the spot. He then went to Kakar police station where he wanted to shoot the Sub-Inspector of police, who fortunately happened to be out at the moment. He is at large with about ten cartridges. The police are after him.

BONDED WAREHOUSE FOR DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, June 12.

Regarding the establishment of a bonded warehouse for octroi purposes in Delhi, suggested by the Municipal Committee, the Punjab Chamber of Commerce do not object to its establishment, provided it is self-supporting. At the same time the Chamber reiterate their rooted objection to the levy of octroi at all, and in the interests of Delhi urge its abolition on goods that are traded in for export.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE AT MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, June 12.

In connection with the celebrations of the Maharajah of Mysore's birthday on the 14th inst., an Economic Conference is being held. Many guests, European and Indian, are arriving and the Conference was opened at noon today in the Public Offices. About 50 persons including a few visitors were present, and Dewan Visvesharaya, C.I.E., as president made an impressive opening speech.

CALCUTTA MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 12.

The Bank of Bengal rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent. The share market was very quiet, with business on retail scale only. In the jute market buyers are not inclined to interest themselves in the new crop except at two rupees less than sellers are asking, while the gunny market still keeps unfavourable, almost every sale making a decline on its predecessor.

FREE FOOD.

PREMIER AND AN OLD POLICY.

DANGER OF A SOCIALISTIC DOCTRINE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 12.

The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Finance Bill, after defeating, by 256 votes to 38, an amendment by Mr. Snowden declining to assent to a Bill, which continued a provision for the taxation of the people's food instead of increasing the taxes on unearned incomes and large estates.

The Unionists abstained from voting.

Mr. Asquith emphasised the fact that he had never subscribed to the policy of a free breakfast table. No doctrine was more fatal to a democratic Government than the constant amelioration of the social condition of less favoured classes at the sole expense of other classes.

ULSTER CAMPAIGN.

IRISH UNIONIST M. P.'s START ON SCOTTISH TOUR.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

A party of Irish Unionist M. P.s, headed by Sir Edward Carson, had a rousing send-off on their departure for Glasgow this evening, where they will inaugurate a big campaign in the British provincial centres, appealing to the electors that Ulster shall remain an integral part of the United Kingdom.

The party was greeted by deputations at Rugby, Crewe, and Carlisle.

MORE ARMS.

LONDON, June 12.

The Irish authorities have been notified that there is a consignment of rifles and bayonets at Newcastle, which the police are watching.

MR. ASQUITH'S ESCAPE.

BAG OF FLOUR THROWN IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, June 11.

While Mr. Asquith was speaking on the Finance Bill, a youth in the Strangers' Gallery threw some papers and a two-pound bag of flour. The bag passed over Mr. Asquith's shoulder and burst near the Speaker's chair, whitening the surrounding chairs and cushions. The youth was promptly ejected.

It is understood that he was a Suffragist, and said something about Miss Davison.

Mr. Asquith merely shrugged his shoulders and resumed his speech, amid cheers.

CHARGE AGAINST AN ATTORNEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 12.

At the High Court to-day, a special bench presided over by the Chief Justice and Justices Stephen and Chaudhuri, delivered judgment in the rule issued on the application of Sremati Kusum Desai calling on an Attorney of the High Court to show cause why he should not be struck off the rolls of attorneys. The case against the defendant is that in 1906, while still an articled clerk he wrote out a promissory note for Rs. 9,000 purporting to be made by Sremati Nayan Manjiri Desai, in favour of the late Nilmony Pal, the husband of the present applicant. On the 21st April, 1906, having become an attorney, he drew a plaint in which, Nilmony Pal sued Nayan Manjiri Desai for Rs. 12,240.

In 1910, one Kuchilal Sen brought a suit against the attorney. In this suit it was alleged that the attorney made conflicting statements and that Kusum Dasi was paid only Rs. 3,000 although she executed a promissory note for Rs9,000. The attorney's defence was that the whole amount was paid subsequently and that he was under no obligation to anybody but that his indebtedness was to Nayan Manjiri.

Their Lordships could not get materials before them to hold that the attorney's explanation was demonstrably false and discharged the rule.

LATER.

The special Bench of the High Court composed of the Chief Justice and Justice Stephen, passed orders in what is known as the sequel to the attorney's matter. In the rule against the attorney an affidavit was filed on behalf of the attorney by one Nripendra Chunder Gupta. Subsequently Nripendra wrote to the Registrar that he had never sworn such an affidavit. On representation made by the Advocate-General, their Lordships examined Nripendra and three other witnesses and directed that the papers be placed before the Government prosecutor for such action as he might think fit.

LUCKNOW MOSLEM LEAGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, June 12.

A meeting is to be held on the 15th instant to re-organise the Lucknow Moslem League. The League has not been very active for sometime and the object at present appears to be to revive it.

POONA TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, June 12.

At yesterday's meeting of the Poona Temperance Association, with Rev. Dr. MacNicol in the chair, the idea of sending a representation to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the temperance question was decided upon. A committee, consisting of the Rev. Dr. MacNicol, Mr. Ghaswalla, Bar.-at-Law, Messrs. Apte, Gokhale and Lavate, was appointed to draw up the scheme.

500 PER CENT.

COCAINE SMUGGLER'S HUGE PROFITS.

MAGISTRATE'S SEVERE STRICTURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 12.

In his judgment in the case in which Mr. C. H. Booth, of Waterloo Street, was charged with illegally importing 491 ounces of cocaine into Calcutta from the steamer "Borneo" in January last, Mr. Keays, Second Presidency Magistrate, stated that cocaine was brought in five bales of old clothes and was discovered when a Bengali named K. C. Mookerjee went to remove them.

The prosecution suggested that the accused was very largely responsible for a considerable amount of the cocaine brought into the country. The cocaine, which was the subject matter of the present charge would be worth about £200 in England, and could be sold in this country for about £1,300. The prosecution relied upon an intercepted letter which, they said, was in the accused's writing addressed to C. Porter and Co., of 69, Bartholomew Close, London, and which the magistrate described as a remarkable document. In this letter the writer referred to the seizure of cocaine and the arrest of Mukerjee, and discussed the means of sending what was referred to as "C," adding, "Now that the old clothes are finished with." Referring to Mukerjee, the letter stated "I expect our friend Mookerjee will get three months, and he is making an awful outcry about it. Why he gave his own name I don't know. The silly ass talks of appeals, and will spend thousands instead of getting it over quietly. I am very sick at the accident and fearfully disappointed, but not surprised. How we shall ever get the present stock out, I don't know."

The magistrate found that this letter was written by the accused. He concluded: "I have no doubt that the accused has been systematically importing cocaine, and that it is due very largely to his action that the cocaine habit has attained to such a horrible extent in Calcutta. Profits derived from this nefarious trade are almost as great as the misery it causes. My experience in my own Court tells me that many people are in jail owing to the horrible craving produced by the drug. The homes it has broken up and the lives it has ruined are almost incalculable. Of these things the accused cared nothing so long as he could make about 500 per cent on his outlay. I cannot inflict an adequate punishment on him. I inflict the maximum and sentence the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs 1,000, or in default a further period of three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

SWEEPSTAKES CASE.

SUBSCRIBER'S CLAIM AGAINST PROMOTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 12.

The full bench of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes delivered judgment to-day in the case in which Mr. Joe Lee, of the Sports Club was sued by a subscriber to the sweep stakes in the Viceroy's Cup got up by him last year for the balance of money paid by him for tickets in the sweep. It will be remembered that Mr. Lee refunded the money, minus 20 per cent. which he deducted as promotion expenses in getting up the sweep stakes. In this suit, the plaintiff claimed a refund of the 20 per cent. deducted as sweepstakes since it did not come off. Mr. Paniotty, third Judge granted the plaintiff a decree, and against this Mr. Joe Lee moved for the new trial. After hearing counsel on both sides, the full bench of the Small Causes Court reserved judgment till yesterday, when they upheld Mr. Paniotty's judgment and dismissed Mr. Joe Lee's application with costs.

LUCKNOW ANGLO-INDIANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, June 12.

The Anglo-Indian community here gave an 'At Home' to the Hon'ble Mr. Abbott at the Residency Club. Speeches were made congratulating Mr. Abbott on his selection as their member to represent the community on the Viceroy's Council. Mr. Abbott fittingly replied.

A meeting will be held this evening to form an Anglo-Indian Empire League. Many Anglo-Indian ladies are canvassing for the League and getting men to join it.

ZALUN REBELS' APPEALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, June 12.

Mr. Higinbotham, officiating Government Advocate, to-day, before a bench of the Chief Court, composed of the Acting Chief Judge and Justice Young, argued in support of the convictions and sentences of death passed on Pan Thin and nine others by the Sessions Judge of Bassein for their participation in the rebellion at Zalun on September 18th last, in which four persons were killed and several injured. Judgment was reserved. The third appeal, in which two others are concerned, will be taken up on Monday before the same bench of the court.

PLAGUE MORTALITY IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 12.

There has been a steady decline in mortality from plague in India during the last week which recorded only 1,642 seizures and 1,399 fatal cases. Bombay returned 125 deaths; Bengal 36; Madras 2; Bihar and Orissa 77; the United Provinces 516; the Punjab 551; Burma 62; Mysore 13; Rajputana 7 and Kashmir 3. Central India and the Frontier Provinces were quite free from the fell disease.

BOMBAY VESSEL MISSING.

PORT TRUST TUG SENT IN SEARCH.

DIFFICULTIES WITH HER MACHINERY.

Messrs. James Mackintosh and Company's steamer Gallia, 555 tons, under the command of Captain W. Jones, left Bombay on the afternoon of Thursday June 8th for Bhavnagar with a general cargo.

The agents in Bombay have received messages to the effect that the Gallia has not reached her destination, and that some anxiety is felt about the vessel.

Mr. Portlock, of Messrs. James Mackintosh and Company was on board the Gallia when she left Bombay and his friends are anxious as to his safety.

It is believed that when she was about 80 miles from Bombay the Gallia met with some accident, probably to her machinery, because the captain of the steamer Sarasvati which belongs to the same company, is reported to have sighted her on Friday night when she was showing red lights, which indicated that some part of the machinery was out of order, but that no assistance was needed. The Sarasvati was also bound for Bhavnagar.

On Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock the Gallia was sighted by the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's steamer Netravati. No signals, however, were exchanged between them.

The Port Officer at Bombay, has despatched the Port Trust Tug to look for the missing vessel and, if need be to bring her back to Bombay.

STEAMERS COLLIDE.

A VESSEL REPORTED TO HAVE SUNK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 12.

Information has reached Noakhali to the effect that the steamer "Barasat" proceeding to Noakhali with passengers and cargo from Barisal, collided with the sea-going steamer "Hatiya" proceeding from Chittagong to Barisal, near Patharhat station.

It is reported that the "Barasat" went down.

THE LATE MR. S. S. MISTRY.

TRIBUTES TO HIS PUBLIC WORK IN BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Hall, Mr. A. M. Tod, the President, presiding.

The Hon. Sir Phirozeshah M. Mehta and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna had given notice to move: "That the Corporation have learnt with deep regret of the sad death, on the 10th May 1913, of Mr. Shapoorjee Sorabjee Mistry, who, as a very zealous and energetic member of the Corporation for six years, rendered useful service to the city; that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement; that as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the meeting be adjourned without proceeding to the transaction of business."

In the absence of Sir Phirozeshah M. Mehta, Sir Bhalchandra moved the resolution, and in doing so he said that Mr. Mistry had been a member of the Corporation for the last six years during which time he had rendered very valuable services to the city. He was very energetic, and devoted his time and energy to help the civic work of the city. The characteristics to be admired in Mr. Mistry were his honesty, indefatigable zeal, independence, and devotion.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, in seconding the propostion, said that he wished to invite the attention of members to two principal points which characterised Mr. Mistry's public career. One of those was his unfailing regularity in attending almost every meeting of the Corporation and their Committees. The second point was that he carefully studied every question that came up before the Corporation. They wanted many more such Mistrys on the Corporation who worked with constancy and honesty in the interest of the city and the Corporation, and it was but right that they should deplore his loss.

Dr Jehangir Cursetji and Dr. Sukhia also joined in the expression of regret.

Mr. James MacDonald said that when they heard of Mr. Mistriy's illness they all hoped that he would speedily recover. Their hopes were not realised, and to their regret Mr. Mistry died on May 10th. Sometimes they differed from Mr. Mistry in his views, but they all admitted, that his criticisms were honest.

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried, and the Corporation adjourned to Monday next.

A place of pilgrimage of which little is heard by the outer world is Soron, a townlet in the Etah District situated on the Burhiganga, an old bed of the Ganges, which is nevertheless frequented by Hindus for the sanctity of its bathing fairs the reputation of which has been established for a thousand years more or less. Soron was lately visited on one of these occasions by the Maharaja of Jaipur who celebrated his stay with a largesse to the temples, Gunga Gurus, Brahmins and Sadhus which will make his coming well remembered. His Highness' bounty we are told was distributed "by a well selected kind-hearted body of able and distinguished officers of the State headed by Rai Bahadur Purohit Gopi Nath, member of Council." This party of officials remained at Soron some twenty day's distributing alms and charities. Every Brahman of whatever caste, every Pujarry, Sadhu etc., got a gift of two rupees and their women kind the same: and the low casts people one rupee each. The principle of the distributors, a correspondent says, "might justly be defined to be to attach little consequence to the fact whether any man, woman, or child should ever succeed by any fraudulent means in taking the charities more than once, but to consider it their chief and foremost duty not to leave out a single person."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

A PLEADER'S CONVICTION.

APPEAL IN CASE OF ALLEGED ASSAULT.

The First Class Magistrate of Belgaum convicted Mr. Marathe, a pleader of Belgaum, who was charged with assaulting Hari Bhikaji Samant and also with insulting him with the intention of provoking a breach of the peace. The accused was sentenced to pay fines of Rs. 40 and Rs. 11.

The complainant's story was that when he went to the rooms of the Bar Association in Belgaum to interview a pleader, the accused "pressed his neck" and pushed him out.

The version of the pleader was that the complainant frequented the Association's rooms and disturbed him. He was asked by Mr. Marathe to quit the room, as it was intended for members of the Association, and the complainant refused to do this. Mr. Marathe then took him by the hands and showed him out of the room.

Against the conviction and sentence of the magistrate, an appeal was made before Mr. Crump, the Sessions Judge, who declined to interfere with the order.

THE JUDGE'S FINDINGS.

Mr. Crump in his judgment stated that two things were clear:—that the accused seized the complainant and forcibly expelled him from the pleader's room, and that the accused applied the words "Halkat Bhanchod" to the complainant. Having regard to the definition of "Criminal force" in section 350 of the Penal Code, the only point which arose as far as that offence was concerned was whether the appellant intended to cause injury, fear, or annoyance to the complainant. Clearly, a man who dragged another man out of a room by force caused annoyance to the latter and he must have known that he caused annoyance. It was, however, argued that the appellant acted in the exercise of the right of private defence. Persons who took the law into their own hands did so at their own risk, and it was for those who pleaded the right of private defence to make it out. There was no very definite evidence on the record as to the "Pleaders' room", but it was conceded that it was part of the building which contained the offices and courts of the Subordinate Judges and that it belonged to Government. It was Government property, which by license of the Government was used by the pleaders for their own purposes. It was temporarily in the possession of the pleaders. It was in no sense a public room, and the claim advanced by the complainant that he was entitled to enter the room was wholly without foundation. He might as well assert a right to enter a judge's chamber on the ground that the building was the property of the Government. There was on record a notice drafted by the honorary secretaries of the Bar Association suggesting that strangers should not be allowed in that room, and there was oral evidence that in the past strangers had been requested to withdraw. But it was not alleged that the complainant was aware of the rule or practice. There could be no right of private defence unless the complainant's act amounted to criminal trespass.

In his (the Judge's) opinion it did not. In the first instance the complainant entered the room as he had business with a member of the Bar, and he (the judge) was not prepared to hold that the complainant remained there with criminal intent, that was to say in order to "a- timidate, assault, or annoy" the accu- He, therefore, was of opinion that the c- viction was correct.

A TRIFLING OFFENCE.

As to the second charge, the Sessions Judge was of opinion that the words "Halkat Bhanchod" constituted an insult likely to cause a breach of the peace. At the same time the offence was a trifling one.

In that case the sentence was reduced to a fine of Rs 5.

Mr. Bakhle, pleader, appeared before their Lordships, Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Shah yesterday and applied on behalf of Mr. Marathe for permission to appeal to the High Court against the Magistrate's order. Mr. Bakhle stated that the room where the incident was stated to have taken place was the property of the Government and was temporarily in the possession of the pleaders. It was the private property of the pleaders, just as much as the chambers of a High Court judge were private during the time it was occupied by him. Therefore, the contention that the room was a public property was unjustifiable.

Their lordship's issued a rule on the complainant to show cause why the sentence should not be set aside.

IGATPURI RAILWAY STORES.

APPLICATION FOR STAY OF CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Shah yesterday disposed of the application made by N. F. Markar of Bombay for a stay of criminal proceedings brought against him by Hormashah Danjishah Patel and Mr. Gilbert in the Court of the First Class Magistrate of Igatpuri for six weeks, pending the disposal of the suits brought by and against him in the Court of the First Class Sub-Judge of Nasik.

Mr. Markar stated that he was the Secretary of the Igatpuri Railway Co-Operative Stores, Limited, and advanced large sums of money at the request of the directors to conduct the business of the stores. He tendered his resignation in June 1912. At that time the company was indebted to him to the extent of Rs. 14,000. On demanding the money, the directors told him that his claim would be settled soon. Mr. Patel, who then became the managing director had a private grudge against Mr. Markar, and he not only did not pay Mr. Markar's dues but did not even reply to his letters. A suit was then filed by Mr. Markar with reference to a promissory note for Rs. 2,000, which suit was still pending.

Mr. Patel filed a suit in the same court alleging that owing to mismanagement from 1907 to 1912 the company had suffered losses and that the petitioner was liable to the Company for Rs. 10,000 or thereabouts.

Mr. Markar has also filed a petition in the District Court at Nasik for the compulsory liquidation of the company, and the matter is now pending in the Court of the Assistant Judge of Nasik.

After the filing of the civil suits, Mr. Patel started a criminal prosecution against Mr. Markar, and a Mr Gilbert, a servant of the Society, had also proceeded against him.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel, issued a rule to show cause why the application should not be granted, there being no stay during the interim.

A GOVERNMENT APPLICATION.

The Government Pleader yesterday applied to Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Shah for the revision of the order of discharge of the seven accused, who, with two others, were charged with having in their possession a preparation of opium for smoking.

The accused were Mendi Hassan and eight others. They were charged by Mr. G. A. Dyer, Excise Inspector, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon. The Magistrate, in his finding, observed that there was a chandul-khana at Bhendy Bazaar. The first and sixth accused were servants there, and they kept a quantity of prepared opium for the supply of their customers. This was found to weigh 10 1-2 tolas. This exceeded the limit allowed by the rules, and they were clearly guilty. The other accused merely went to the shop to smoke and the chandul found in the shop was certainly not found in their possession. His Worship convicted the first and sixth accused and ordered them to pay a fine of Rs. 40 each. The rest were discharged.

Under the direction of the Government of Bombay, the Public Prosecutor instructed the Government Pleader to move the High Court, to set aside the order of discharge passed by the Magistrate.

In his petition, the Public Prosecutor stated that the Magistrate's attention was drawn to the provison of sub-rule 3 to section 5 of the Opium Act of 1878, which held that assembling for the purpose of smoking chandul was not an offence and he subsequently altered the charge against the accused to the effect that they on the February 17th at Bombay did have in their possession 10 1-2 tolas of smoking preparation contrary to the provisions of the rules made and notified under section 5, of the Opium Act. The case was tried by the magistrate as a warrant case. All the discharged accused pleaded not guilty, and said that they went to the shop (where they were arrested) to drink water and smoke. Evidence was then recorded by the Court to the effect that all seven accused were assembled in a room smoking chandul, and that the first and sixth accused were supplying a smoking preparation containing opium. The magistrate, notwithstanding that the said sub-rule had been brought to his notice, held that the chandul found in the shop was not found in the possession of the seven accused.

The Public Prosecutor submitted that the magistrate should have held that, as there was evidence proving that the seven accused persons were assembled together in a room at the chandul-khana for the purpose of smoking chandul, which was a preparation or admixture of opium, and as the evidence also proved that chandul found in such room where they were gathered for such purposes weighed 10½ tolas, each of the persons so present had committed an offence against the provisions of sub-rule III of Rule 4, made and notified under Section 5 of the Opium Act of 1878 and that all seven accused, instead of being discharged, should have been charged and convicted under section 9 (c) of the Opium Act of 1878. The order of the magistrate discharging the seven accused was not warranted by law and the statements recorded in the case were erroneous.

Their Lordships, after hearing the Government pleader, issued a rule on the accused to show cause why they should not be proceeded against as stated in the petition of the public prosecutor.

A HINDU WIDOW'S CLAIM.

Before the Hon. Mr. Jurtice Davar, yesterday Mr. J. D. Davar, Barrister, instructed by Messrs. Smetham Bryne and Co., appeared before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar yesterday, and applied on behalf of the plaintiffs in the suit in which Aishabai, a Hindu widow, and others claimed Rs. 569,166-8-9 with interest from October 6th, 1910, in terms of the award made by a board of arbitration. The suit was, decided by the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar on March 16, 1911, with the consent of the parties, to refer the matter to the determination of two arbitrators, and in case of difference among the latter to an umpire. The umpire announced his award on March 28, 1912, which was submitted to the Chief Judge in Chambers, on April 1st, 1913, and a preliminary order was passed directing the defendant to pay Rs. 706,639 with further interest from March 28th, at the rate of 9 per cent till payment, and in case of failure to pay the amount it was ordered that the property, which was mortgaged in consideration of the suit, was to be sold.

The contention for the defendant was that he should have the usual six months' time for the payment of the mortgage debt after the passing of the preliminary decree.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, appeared for the defendant and opposed the motion.

His Lordship, after hearing council, gave his order, in the course of which he stated that the plaintiff's claim was unreasonable but that he was entitled to a decree for the amount. His Lordship awarded in favour of the plaintiff an ordinary mortgage decree, and directed that in case of default of payment within six months from that day, the plaintiff was to be at liberty to apply for a decree absolute for sale. The costs of the motion was to be added to the mortgage debt.

A HUSBAND'S APPEAL.

Hir Mava and Natha Bhathi were tried by the Sessions Judge of Broach, assisted by two Assessors, on a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Mahmad Jiva and with intentionally aiding in the act.

Mahmad had been intimate with the first accused's wife and went to visit her at her house on the night of February 7th last. The husband discovered him there on his return from his field, and fetched the second accused to help him to seize Mahmad. The latter, however, escaped, and the accused followed him to his house. There they dragged him out, and the first accused hit him on the forehead with an axe. The assault was seen by an inmate of the house and also by a neighbour and the cries of Mahmad brought others on to the scene. These stated that they saw the accused running away. When the accused were arrested, they made confessions which were subsequently retracted.

The first accused stated that Mahmad entered his house on the night in question, but his wife having raised a cry, Mahmad ran away and while running away he fell upon a heap of wood outside the first accused's house and hurt himself.

One of the assessors was of opinion that the accused were not guilty, while the other was of opinion that they were guilty, but of what offence he could not say. The Sesions Judge found both the accused guiltyj and sentenced the first accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment and the second to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The first accused now appealed to the High Court against the conviction and sentence, and their Lordships, Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Shah, admitted the appeal, and issued a notice on the District Magistrate to show cause why the sentence should not be reduced.

POLICE COURTS.

THE OUTRAGE ON CAPTAIN BETTS.

ACCUSED MAN COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Sheik Dawood Sheik Moideen was at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday charged with attempting to murder Captain A. J. V. Betts, of the St. George's Hospital, Bombay, and with attempting to commit suicide on May 19th last.

Superintendent Walker conducted the prosecution. The accused was undefended.

Lt.-Col. Collie, I. M. S., Physician-in-Charge of the hospital, was the first witness. He stated that he examined Captain Betts and found two wounds in the left side of the chest. The wounds ran obliquely outwards. If one of the wounds had been a straight one it would have been fatal. A third wound, which was in the back, was not very serious.

The witness was shown a knife, which, he agreed could have caused the wound.

Col. Collie said he also examined the accused. There was a wound across his throat and another large wound at the pit of his stomach. The wounds could have been self-inflicted. As he was a Justice of the Peace the witness took the dying declaration of Captain Betts.

Miss Charlotte Richmond Mill, Lady Superintendent of the hospital, said that on the morning of May 19th, she heard Captain Betts shouting. She hastened to the place from which his calls came and saw Capt. Betts going towards the servants' quarters. He then lay down and called for a stretcher. She telephoned to Lt.-Col. Collie, and also informed the police.

Mrs. Winifred M. Stewart, House Matron of the Hospital, said that she saw Capt. Betts being removed to the hospital on a stretcher. She went round to the pantry and saw the accused with his throat cut. She asked him "Where is the memsahib"? He simply shook his head in answer. She then asked what was the matter with him, and he lifted his cloth and showed his other injury. He said "My sahib has done this."

Captain Alfred John Vernon Betts, who has not yet recovered his health and was allowed a chair in the witness-box, said that after performing an operation he went home. He was seated in the verandah reading a newspaper, when he heard someone coming upstairs. On looking round he saw the accused was bringing his shaving water. The next thing the witness realised was that he had been stabbed by the man. He could not recognise the knife shown him in court. He thought he realised having been struck twice, and as soon as he did so he lifted up the chair and putting it between himself and accused pushed him towards the bed room. He then saw the accused stabbing himself with the knife. Feeling that he wanted air, the witness ran downstairs. Then some nurses came to him, and he was taken away on a stretcher.

NO MOTIVE.

Cross examined by the accused, Capt. Betts said he did not ask him to bring shaving water nor did he ask why he acted like a madman. The witness did not make him stand with his feet close and pressing his foot on the accused's feet say to him "you can play 'tamasha' with other men but not with a doctor." The witness had no knife under his newspaper, nor did he stab the accused in the stomach with a knife. He did not cause any wound to himself by the accused pushing his hand when he was being struck with the knife. The Captain did not remember whether the man went downstairs crying.

Asked by the Magistrate if he knew of any motive for the outrage, Captain Betts replied "No."

The Magistrate: Did you think he was in any way unsound in mind?—I thought he was not quite right in his mind.

Asked for his reason for thinking so, Captain Betts said: "I have an idea that he thought we believed he had stolen a wrist watch. One day he came and prostrated himself at my feet. I told him that no watch was lost and that the idea was absurd. I explained to him that the watch was sent to England. After this he seemed to be relieved."

Murar Siva, a hamal in Capt. Betts's employ, said that hearing an alarm he ran up the carriage drive. He saw the sahib upstairs. The sahib was stabbed, and he came running downstairs, bleeding and shouting. He (witness) ran away frightened towards the kitchen. From the kitchen he saw the accused in the pantry cutting his throat. The witness added that he handed to the police the knife with which the accused cut himself. There were also two other table knives stained with blood.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENTS.

Miss O'Shea, a nurse, stated that she entered the pantry with Mrs. Stewart and Mrs. Betts and saw the accused there with a gash in his throat. She questioned him as to what was the matter, and he replied that the sahib had struck him and that he had struck the sahib back. Then she went for a stretcher.

Inspector Smith said he received a message that Capt. Betts had been stabbed by the bearer.

Subsequently the accused made the following statement: "It is out of enmity that this has been brought against me. I have been oppressed for one month. I was accused of theft by the sahib. He was charging me with stealing cards, sheets, and necessary things, and accused me of drinking. I told him, 'sahib enquire over the whole of Bombay if I was addicted to drink, and if I was addicted to drink I should be hanged.' I told him that if I was found guilty I should be handed over to the police. I told him to forgive me. One day while seated he said, 'Bearer killing, bearer stealing.' One day while taking his meals he stretched his hand towards me and said he would kill me. I told him if I had stolen his property I should be handed over to the police, where I should get justice. I told him several times: 'Don't molest me; grant me leave.' Then he would stroke his moustache and say 'I would see'. Then I prostrated myself at his feet and said 'forgive me'. When the sahib returned from hospital he asked me to bring shaving water, He told me to sit down and I sat on the floor. He then placed his foot on my foot, and said 'You are a bad man.' He then ripped open my stomach. I then shoved his hand, and he received an injury on his stomach. He shouted 'bearer has killed me.' When he saw me bringing shaving water he sent memsahib to the bath room."

The accused was committed for trial at the High Court sessions on both charges.

TODDY TAPPERS CONVICTED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Conen charged three toddy drawers, named Gangaram Shivji, Sitaram Raghu and Laxman Raghoo, with causing grievous hurt to Bala Vithoo, also a toddy drawer.

Mr. Saher, barrister, appeared for the accused.

It appeared from the evidence that at about 7 p. m. on the April 23rd last, there was a quarrel between Bala Vithoo and the three accused in an *oart* at Dadar. Bala Vithoo was picked up on the road at about 8-30 and was taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital. He had some contused wounds on the bone. Fever set in which developed into pneumonia and he died on May 2nd. Medical opinion was that death was due to inflammation of the brain, consequent on the fracture of the skull. It was found that the deceased smelt of liquor when he was taken to the hospital.

Three eye-witnesses stated that the first and second accused seized the man from the road and dragged him to the *oart* and then the third accused picked up a heavy cudgel and struck him on the head. The accused then ran away.

The magistrate held that the evidence did not show that there was any preparation or premeditation on the part of the accused for the deed. The assault seemed to have been provoked by some sudden quarrel between the accused and the man, which was caused by the latter.

His Worship, therefore, sentenced the first and second accused to a fine of Rs. 30 each and the third accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

STANDING ROOM IN TRAM CARS.

The Committee appointed by the Corporation regarding matters connected with the Tramway Service, have submitted the following report:

"By a Corporation resolution of the 14th April the Committee have been asked to consider the Commissioner's letter dated the 20th February regarding the Tramways Company's proposals for providing standing compartments in tram cars. The Managing Director of the Tramways Company states in his letter dated the 1st February, that as an experimental measure ten bogie cars are at present being run with the interior arrangement so altered as to allow of space for some of the passengers standing when, owing to all the available seatage in any particular car being occupied, passengers desire to stand in preference to waiting for another car. He adds that the altered arrangement appears to meet a public need and to be popular with passengers and applies for sanction to the provision of standing compartments on the remaining ninety bogie cars in the same manner. Heretofore the Company allowed 15 passengers to stand in the standing spaces on either side of the car, but with a view to avoiding overcrowding the Company propose to limit this number to 12 on either side in future. It is pointed out that this would reduce the seating capacity of such cars to 44 passengers instead of 54 passengers as at present, but that it would increase their total carrying capacity to 68 passengers.

"The Committee have very carefully considered these proposals and the objections raised in the seven petitions forwarded to the Corporation which have been referred to the Committee by the Corporation and also the objections raised by Mr. M. M. Murxaban, Bar-at-Law, in his letter, dated the 19th April. They have also inspected a tram car containing the standing compartments, and are of opinon that the proposed arrangement, if suitably modified and worked satisfactorily, might prove of some convenience to passengers during the crowded hours of traffic. They, therefore, recommend that the Company be allowed to introduce two standing compartments in their bogie cars as proposed by them and to try the system for three years with effect from the 1st January 1914, subject to the understanding (1) that the arrangements for the entrances to the standing compartments would be improved so as to facilitate ingress and egress, (2) that not more than ten passengers would be allowed to stand in either of the standing compartments and (3) that it would be open to the Corporation to reopen the question, if they thought it desirable, after the term of three years. The Committee may add with regard to condition No. (1) that they have received a letter from the Managing Engineer of the Tramways Company, dated the 2nd May in which he states that he proposes to provide one central entrance instead of the present entrance at one end. The Committee consider that that would be a distinct improvement on the existing arrangement.

By a Corporation resolution dated the 3rd March, the Committee have been asked to report as to the desirability of providing reserved accommodation for ladies in tram cars. After considering the question, in consultation with the Commissioner and the Managing Engineer of the Tramways Company, the Committee are of opinion that it is not feasible, under the present circumstances, to introduce reserved accommodation for ladies in tram cars. The Committee consider that that is a matter which should be left to the courtesy and good sense of the passengers.

Mr. Joseph Baptista in a separate minute states: I emphatically dissent from the recommendations of the majority. No one with any sympathy for the passengers would ever tolerate these standing compartments. They seem to regard passengers as a herd of cattle. They are a disgrace to the Tramway Company and the City. The Company are only neglecting their obvious duty to provide a larger number of cars. It is amusing to read that these cattle trucks are popular with passengers. They submit to it as an evil that has to be endured owing to the negligence and indifference of the Tramway Company. The excuse that is given is that it is not possible to provide for the rush of traffic at its maximum. But this rush is of long duration. It extends over 3 hours a day. In my opinion the Company is bound to find sufficient accomodation for the intensity of traffic that lasts so long as three hours. The standing compartments, the closing of side entrances have all one object in view—the increase of the carrying capacity of the car irrespective of the comfort and convenience of passengers. In my opinion the Corporation is neglecting its duty to the City by not insisting upon the adequate provision of cars and listening to excuses which could never be heard of but for the desire of the Company to carry the largest number of passengers in the smallest number of cars.

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BOMBAY FIRE BRIGADE.

PROPOSED TAX ON THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

With reference to the Corporation Resolution suggesting that a small tax should be levied on the Fire Insurance Companies in proportion to their income to meet the expenses of the maintenance of the Fire Brigade, Mr. P. R. Cadell, the Municipal Commissioner, has addressed the Corporation in the following terms:—

Under the Acts of 1872 and 1878, the fire Insurance Companies paid a yearly sum between a minimum of Rs. 500 and a maximum of Rs. 1,000 towards the maintenance of the Fire Brigade by the Municipality. The amount so realized rose from Rs. 16,519 in 1874 to Rs. 34,708 in 1888-1889.

"In the Bill introduced for the amendment of the Municipal Act in 1887, it was proposed that the Insurance Companies should pay a sum not exceeding 2 1-2 per cent. of the aggregate amount of one year's premia paid by insurers in respect of property in the city and not exceeding also 1-3rd of the total expenses of the Fire Brigade. It was also proposed that in the event of a fire occurring in any uninsured premises the owner of the premises should pay, in consideration of the services of the Fire Brigade, a contribution towards Brigade expenses at such rate as should be determined by the Commissioner with the approval of the Town Council. In the debate, however, which took place in the Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Mr. West (the late Sir Raymond West) who was in charge of the bill pointed out the disadvantages of the proposed contributions and suggested an addition to the general tax. This was approved by the Council and was incorporated in Section 140 (c) of Act III of 1888 under which the present Fire Brigade rate is levied. The suggestion, therefore, that the Fire Insurance Companies should contribute directly is not a new one.

SALE OF TAXATION.

"To refer briefly to the arrangements in other places, in Calcutta a small trade license fee is taken from the Companies. This is only Rs. 200 in the case of Companies with a paid up capital equal to or exceeding ten lakhs of Rupees and Rs. 100 when the capital is less than that sum. In London, the Fire Insurance Companies are taxed on a scale calculated at £35 per million pounds insured. In Manchester the Corporation have the power to charge the owners of property endangered by fire for the expenses incurred at the fire and also a reasonable charge for the expenses incurred in the establishment and maintenance of the Fire Brigade. In consequence of this provision, the Corporation have made certain arrangements with the Association of Insurance Companies the details of which are not known. I am not aware of any rates being levied on Insurance Companies in any other town in England. In France there is a very small charge varying from 3 francs to 12 francs per million francs of insured property.

It is obvious that if the proposed rate were levied on the Fire Insurance Companies they would seek to transfer it to the insurers and although they might not succeed in transferring the whole of it the rates of insurance would to some extent be raised and persons insuring properties would be at a disadvantage compared to those who do not insure. It is clear, therefore, that if a rate were levied on Insurance Companies which would in whole or great part fall on insurers, it would be necessary to make a charge as was proposed in the Bill of 1887 on uninsured premises to which Fire Brigade services were rendered. This, however, would be difficult to assess and possibly to recover since the owner of property destroyed would asses that his property having been uninsured he would not be able to pay any charge on account of it. From the statement for the last six years showing the value of property damaged by fire, it will be seen that by far the larger portion of this, varying from 74 to 97 per cent. is insured. It is clear, however, that if any direct charge is to be made for Fire Brigade services it would be levied with greater justice on the property in imminent danger which, may be taken to have been saved by the presence and efforts of the Fire Brigade. The statement will show that this property far exceeds the amount of the property actually damaged by fire. Here again, however, it would be difficult to asses the charge since the owners of the neighbouring properties would deny after the fire had been extinguished that their property had been in any danger.

AN INEQUITABLE SYSTEM.

I do not think that the present system is inequitable as between insured and uninsured property. Where, however, it does strike me as unjust is that the owners of insured moveable property escape all charge towards the Fire Brigade, the expenses of which are entirely borne by the owners of houses and lands, i.e., immoveable property. The damage done is much more largely of moveable than immoveable property. In 1911-12 for instance when the total damage was estimated at 23 lakhs, nearly 20 lakhs of this was on account of one great cotton fire alone. Presuming the owners of the cotton that was attacked by fire and that stood in the neighbourhood not to be holders of house property in Bombay they obviously got the benefit of the Fire Brigade for nothing since they had paid nothing directly to the Municipality, nor indirectly to the Fire Insurance Companies for the cost of the Brigade.

A perfectly fair system would then appear to be to distinguish between moveable and immoveable property in the case of damage done and to levy a charge for assistance rendered to moveable property whether insured or uninsured. As, however, moveable property, when of greatvalue, is generally insured it would be simplest in that case to make a charge on the Insurance Companies. The general rate paid by the owners of immoveable property would remain but it could be greatly reduced in amount. Although, however, this would be the fairest system, I am not prepared to say that it would be worth while to change the Act in order to enforce it. I enclose another statement showing the income and expenditure on account of the Fire Brigade during the last six years. It will be seen that the sum received has been Rs. 11,31,863 while the expenditure has amounted to Rs. 11,68, 549, the excess expenditure being thus very small, and there will probably be a saving in the present year. Owing to the increase in Municipal assessments the present rate of 1-2 per cent is sufficient for Fire Brigade expenses though these have considerably increased and is likely to continue amply sufficient for expenses in the future. It is for the Corporation to consider whether it is necessary to redistribute the burden of the Fire Brigade charges.

THE POREBANDER RIOT.

Our Bhavnagar correspondent, wrote on the 11th inst:—

There were seventeen Mahomedans accused in the Porebander riot case. The case was tried by a special bench consisting of Mr. Ardeshir, who was a Naib Dewan at Junagad, Mr. Munshi, Barrister of Rajkot, and Mr. Keshaolal. Ten accused were acquitted, whilst seven were convicted and ordered to suffer terms of imprisonment ranging from nine to eighteen months.

INSANITARY EATING HOUSES.

MEASURES RECOMMENDED IN BOMBAY.

The Committee appointed by the Corporation to report on the Commissioner's letter regarding the question of amending the Municipal Act so as to enable the Municipality to deal efficiently with the premises used for storing building materials and other articles, and with bake-houses and public eating houses, have submitted the following report:—

In his letter above mentioned the Commissioner observes that in many placer heaps of tiles, stone, rafters and other building materials are kept for months together with the result that such premises serve as hiding and breeding places for rats. There is no provision in the Municipal Act to meet such cases and the only section in the Act which might be taken to cover such cases is Section 377 which reads as under:—

377 (1) If it shall appear to the Commissioner that any premises are overgrown with rank and noisome vegetation or are otherwise in an unwholesome or filthy condition or are otherwise a nuisance to the neighbouring inhabitants the Commissioner may, by written notice require the owner or occupier of such premises to cleanse, clear or enclose the same, or with the approval of the Standing Committee may require him to take such other order with the same as the Commissioner thinks necessary.

It has been however held by one of the Presidency Magistrates that this section does not apply in such cases. The Commissioner therefore submits a draft of new Section 375A, prepared by the Municipal Solicitors, to meet such cases. After careful consideration the Committee beg to recommend that the proposed Section be approved in the following modified form, the words underlined having been added by the Committee:—

"If it shall appear to the Commissioner that any building materials or other articles or things "not being articles of food or firewood for domestic consumption" are stored or collected in or upon any premises "without the written permission of the Commissioner" in such quantity or bulk, or in such a way, as to constitute a harbourage or breeding place for rats or other vermin, or otherwise a source of danger or nuisance to the occupiers of the said premises or to persons residing in the neighbourhood thereof, the Commissioner may, by written notice, require the owner of such premises, or the owner of the materials, articles or things so stored or collected therein, to move or dispose of the said materials, articles or things or take such order with the same as shall in the opinion of the Commissioner be necessary or expedient to abate or prevent a recurrence of the nuisance."

"The Commissioner invites attention to the fact that the term "premises" is not defined in the Act and that some doubt and uncertainty as to magisterial ruling is caused thereby. It appears therefore advisable to enact that "premises" should be held to include both building and lands and the Committee beg to recommend that the following definition, which is similar to the one given in the London Public Health Act, 1891, be adopted:—

"Premises" include "messuages, buildings and lands of "any tenure, whether open enclosed, whether built on or "not and whether public of or private."

Again, in the absence of a definition of a bake-house it is not at present found possible properly to control bake-houses. The Commissioner is therefore of opinion and the Committee agree with him that a "bake-house" should be defined as under:—

"Bake-house" means "any place in which are baked bread, biscuits or confectionery from the baking or selling of which a profit is derived."

This definition corresponds with the one given in the Factory and Workshops, Act, 1901.

It is reported that a large number of eating houses are conducted in the City in highly objectionable and insanitary surroundings. Those which are open between the hours of 9 p. m. and 5 a. m. require to be licensed by the Commissioner of Police and that Officer has agreed to give the Health Department an opportunity for commenting on the sanitary condition of premises for which licenses are demanded. This will admit of some at least of the Health Department requirements being enforced in such eating houses. It is, however necessary for the safety of a very large portion of the population to control the conditions under which food is prepared at such places, and the Commissioner points out that this can be done by bringing the eating houses kept open upto 9 p. m. within the purview of Section 394 of the Act, as now amended. The interpretation of the words in these sub-sections of Section 394 is however, open to some doubt and in order that there may be no uncertainty in the matter, the Commissioner proposes and the Committee agree with him that the words "keeping of eating houses" be inserted in the list of trades specified in part IV of Schedule M of the Act, and that the term "Eating House" be defined as under:—

"Eating House" means "any premises to which the public are admitted and where any kind of food is prepared or supplied for consumption on the premises for the profit or gain of any person owning or having an interest in or managing such premises."

If these proposals meet with the approval of the Corporation, Government may be moved to undertake legislation for the necessary amendment of the Act as early as possible.

Mr. D. E. Wacha has written the following separate minute:—As to materials on premises, I am not convinced that a good strong case has yet been made out by the Commissioner. In these matters, I know from experience that there goes forward considerable exaggeration' while the public prints in order to find something new to hurl at the Corporation, are ever keen to go into hysterics and create absolutely needless alarm. They live, more, and have their being on "Sensation." In fact I find that most of the drastic legislation passed since the outbreak of the plague first and of Malaria later on, is hysterical legislation which no County Council or Parliament would allow to pass without overwhelming evidence. And I am always averse to summary legislative powers interfering more and more with individual liberty. By all means take sanitary precautions. By all means legislate, but only where there is ample and unchallengeable evidence of the necessity of legislation. But now-a-days, in the absence of any public spirit and independence among the rate-paying public, there has been, I have noticed, a great temptation to run to the Legislature on the slightest pretext. In reality there should be no need for legislation it only the departments were to be more efficient than they are. But they are careless and cover their own sins of omission and commission by needlessly turning the tables on the helpless population, and move the Commissioner, on their one-sided and unverified reports, to legislate on this, that and the other thing, which they are incapable of doing themselves. The worst sinner in this respect is the City Improvement Trust. It tries on every occasion to cover its own imbecility by rushing to the Legislature. It is to be devoutly wished that the Bombay Municipal Corporation, for its own better reputation, will not follow that pampered Rake and his vicious example.

As to eating houses, by all means legislate so as to secure good, healthy food for those who resort to these places which are notoriously dirty and insanitary. That is a step in the right direction. But, here, too, caution of another kind is essential. Let us see that this contemplated power, which is to be taken for licensing the eating houses, is not abused and thus the very good sanitary object is defeated. Licenses of every kind, issued by a variety of public authorities, are a great temptation to those who are entrusted with the duty of issuing them. The army of out door inspectors of all such authorities are far from immaculate. In the case of eating houses there is a every probability of corruption. He who can give a fat bribe to the inspector will escape, and that will be a premium offered to insanitation. Will it not defeat the object in view? And yet ten to one this will be the ultimate result.

Dr. Nadiashaw H. E. Sukhia, in his minute says:—I am not against the proposed legislation provided the enhanced powers are exercised without fear or favour equally with all the defaulters and severe exemplary punishment is meted out to those of the inspectian staff who fail to bring to book the real defaulters.

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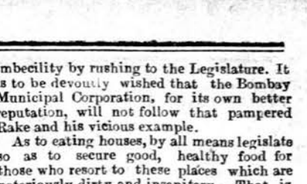

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CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

The cost of irrigating the Menam Valley in Siam is estimated at Rs. 2,10,00,000, and a loan will probably be necessary for the purpose.

Oriental Potentates are becoming very democratic. The heir-apparent to the Sultan of Selangor is an Assistant-Commissioner of Police.

The "Bombay Government Gazette" publishes a revised list of fares to be charged by public conveyances in the town, cantonment and suburbs of Belgaum

Jim Hayes, who had a successful season in Ceylon last year, has been engaged by the late Sir A. A. Apcar's stable and will ride chiefly in the hurdle events.

A Madras contemporary hears that Mr. Alma Latifi, I. C. S., of the Punjab has been appointed Director of Public Instruction in the Nizam's Dominions, his service having been lent to the State for five years. Mr. Latifi joined the Civil Service in 1903.

Wild elephants are proving rather a nuisance in Perak, and as a result of their continuous raids on a number of rubber estates, the Federated Malay States Government is considering means to trap the animals by the keddah or pit systems.

The Government Railway Police are enquiring into the mysterious disappearance of a six-chambered American revolver by Messrs. Hopkins and Allen from the Bengal-Nagpur Railway quarters at Kharagpur. The revolver belonged to Mr. Hood-Straton, a loco. Inspector on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

The report of the Inspector-General of registration for Assam during the year 1912 shows that the total number of deeds registered during the year was 74,239 against 71,192 in 1911, the increase being 3,047 or 4·1 per cent. The total receipts of the department rose from Rs. 89,199 to Rs. 91,015. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 55,943.

In the death of Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Gangadhar Sastri, C. I. E., on the 5th instant, India, says an Indian contemporary, has lost one of the greatest and most respected Sanskrit scholars and one of the greatest authorities on Sanatan Dharma. He was born in 1853, educated at the Sanskrit College, Benares, and was for thirty years a professor of literature at his college.

Mr. J. F. Valdadares, senior lecturer of the Madras Veterinary College, who recently returned from England after undergoing a Post-graduate course in bacteriology and other branches of Veterinary science, has been offered and has accepted the appointment of Deputy Superintendent in the Central Provinces, Berar. He leaves Madras on the 15th instant, to join the appointment.

The latest name says the "Englishman" mentioned in connection with the vacant Governorship of Ceylon is that of Lord Glenconner, who is a brother-in-law of Mr. Asquith. He is 54 years of age and was formerly Private Secretary to Sir George Trevelyon. Lord Glenconner married the youngest daughter of the late Hon. P. S. Wyndham, son of the first Baron Leconfield.

The special Board of Indian Civil Service studies in Cambridge have appointed the following as university teachers for one year from Oct. 1st: — G. P. Moriarty, M. A., Pembroke, in Indian history; J. D. Anderson, M. A. Gonville and Caius, in Bengali; J. L. Wyatt, M. A., Christ's College, in Tamil; W. H. D. Rouse, Litt. D., of Christ's College, in Sanskrit; Lieut.-Col. D. C. Phillott, in Hindustani; W. Doderet, in Marathi; and L. Allan Goss, in Burmese.

The expenditure upon the Upper river canal which involves the tunnelling of the Malakand, had been nearly 108 lakhs of rupees up to March 31st, 1913, and 28 lakhs are to be spent during the current financial year. This will leave only 42 lakhs to be provided for the completion of the project, the estimated total cost being just under 178 lakhs. The canal will furnish abundant water for the tract of country lying north of Mardan, and the return on capital outaly should be a satisfactory one.

There was some trouble on board the Austrian steamer *Izahran*, which arrived in Colombo from Alexandria on the 5th instant in ballast bound for Porto Nova. It appears that about fifteen of the crew composed of various nationalities struck work on the alleged ground that the food was bad. A deputation waited on the Austran Consul in Colombo, as a result of which three of the men, who are said to have been the ringleaders were dismissed, and the other men expressed their willingness to return to the vessel.

The *Madras Mail* commends to the attention of the Madras Fisheries Bureau the new processes for treating and preserving fish that have just been subjected to tests in London and Hull. They are the outcome of the researches and experiments of Professor A. J. Danilevsky, a member of the Imperial Academy of Russia and President of the Military Surgeons' Academy, who is on a visit to London. His plan of curing, which is analogous to "pickling," consists of immersing the fish in specially prepared liquids. He has a second process by which he claims that the public can be provided with fish practically free from salt, and a third which keeps fish fresh. He states that he has found a substance which can be added to the water, so that when fish are put into the liquid they remain alive for several hours. The new ingredient is gradually absorbed into the fish through the gills and through the mouth, and thus enters into the intestines, whereupon it undergoes an organic change and completely disappears.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Hon. Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton, I. C. S., relinquished charge of his office as Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 9th June.

Lieutenant H. M. Wightwick, Second in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry and "ex officio" Assistant Resident, Kolhapur is empowered to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The appointment of Mr. A. Platt as Acting Consul for Austria-Hungary at Bombay during the absence of Count E. von Thurn is recognised.

Mr. R. M. Maxwell, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Kanara, to be Assistant Settlement Officer in connection with the revision settlement of the Sirsi Taluka of the Kanara District, in addition to his own duties, with effect from 1st November 1912 to 15th July, both days incusive, is hereby cancelled.

Captain E. J. C. Hordern, R. I. M., to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay during the absence of Captain W. Lumsden, C.V.O., R.N.

The following appointments are made in the Government Law School, Bombay, as a temporary measure pending further orders:—Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Bar-at-Law, to be substantive pro tem. Principal vice Mr. B. N. Lang, Bar-at-Law, resigned. Mr. K. McI. Kemp, Bar-at-Law, to be substantive pro tem. Professor of Law.

Mr. J. A. Page, who has been appointed to the Archæological Department, assumed charge of the office of Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Western Circle, on the 25th March.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Artillery Companies.—Second Lieutenant A. F. Kindersley, resigns his Commission.

Major C. C. Murison, I.M.S., on the close of the Matheran season, to act as Civil Surgeon, Nasik, in addition to his own duties pending further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. E. Prall, I.M.S., to act as Health Officer of the Port of Bombay during the absence on deputation of Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Jennings, I.M.S., or pending further orders.

Major J. L. Marjoribanks, I.M.S., to act as Health Officer of the Port of Aden and Medical Officer, European General Hospital, Aden, vice Lieutenant-Colonel S. E. Prall, I.M.S. pending further orders.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor with effect from the 15th June,

Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding Bombay Volunteer Rifles, to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

TACTICS ON THE TENNIS COURT.

There has been for a long time, writes our London lady correspondent, a discussion in women's tennis circles concerning the best tactics to be employed in women's doubles, and as regards the position of the woman partner in "Mixed Doubles." Hitherto, with very few exceptions, the tactics in "Women's Doubles" have been that both players shall play from the back line. The result of this has been that rallies have been interminably long, and the matches have considerably flagged in interest. The back line position is one of safety, and 'Women Lawn Tennis' players are always playing for safety. There is practically no winning stroke in "Women's Doubles," and one side wins simply through other's mistakes. The present tactics are now being generally condemned by all good players. In "Men's Doubles" the Australians have shown us that the ideal positions for the two players are both up or both back. They must move up together or back together. The methods of play have caused a complete change in the game in this country in which it was a custom for one player to be at the net, and the other at the baek of the court. It has been considered—but quite wrongly—that women could not for physical reasons play at the net. Net play certainly calls for accuracy in overhead work, and it is in overhead work that most women players are weak. This is simply so, however, because they have never made any attempt at overhead work. From the beginning they learn only ground strokes, and they practise only ground strokes. If they were to learn overhead strokes they would never—or very seldom—make them so crisply as men. Net work, however, is not all overhead work as forearm and backhand strokes are constantly being called into play. In these strokes many women are wonderfully proficient. There is, indeed, no reason why they should not do well at the net, and it is certain that any woman, who does learn to play at the net, will find herself much more successful in ordinary games and in tournaments than she was before. It is not intended that women shall only play at the net, but they must come up as soon as is possible. Further, both must come up, or both must stay back at the same time. They will lose nothing by trying to copy the tactics employed by men. In order to encourage net play among women the Wimbledon Club have decided to hold an event in their tournament in which players will be forced to play at the net. The conditions of this event, however only insist that one player on each side shall be at the net. It is a pity that the club has not stipulated that both partners shall play at the net, as was done once last year in a private tournament.

DRESSES AT THE LYCEUM.

There are not many dresses in "Ivanhoe" which was produced at the Lyceum in Mail week, but those that there are are very beautiful. One worn by Rowena is of white satin enriched with gold embroideries and lace. The corsage is cut square and edged with this lace; and so are the pointed edges of the long closely fitting sleeves. From one side of the corsage almost to the foot of the skirt is carried a band of wide gold lace, embroidered with pearls and having large medallians of pearls inset at intervals. The skirt is drawn up at the hem and held by the point of the embroidery, and thus displays the cloth of gold petticoat below. Round the waist is a kotted cord of gold silk weighted with heavy tassels, and on the head a large and quaint head-dress of gold set with pearls and sapphires. From this falls the long white veil, and the hair is arranged in two plaits interwoven with strings of pearls. In the tournament scene Rowena wears a dress of sea-green silk, over which hangs a short loose robe of crimson wool. Over this dress is thrown a cloak of gold crepe velvet lined with silk of the same colour and held in front of the shoulders by two large gold ornaments. Rebecca wears tresses of Eastern type, with a turban of silk on her dark hair. In the first act the skirt of the dress is of beetle-wing cloth, veiled with gauze, which is shaded from orange to sapphire-blue, and held at the waist by a girdle of dulled gold. The veil is of palest amathyst, shaded with red the colour of a garnet, and the shawl is of crepe de Chine in the same colour.

SIR EDWARD GREY.

1911—1913: THE STORY OF TWO CRISES.

The war in the Balkans is over. The delegates of the belligerents are in London once more, not to engage in a long and profitless duel of cross-purposes, but to complete the formalities of peace. There are perils still ahead arising out of the conflicting interests of the Allies, but the influences which have carried Europe safely over Niagara will not be unequal to the minor task which has still to be accomplished. We can face the future cheerfully, for the sky of Europe is clearer than it has been for years past. It is not merely that the long smouldering menace of the Near East is removed. That is an incalculable gain to peace and to humanity; but it is not the most important fact that emerges from the war. Far more significant is the rehabilitation of the concert of Europe, the recovery of a European public oninion that can override all individual interests, the demonstration of a collective sense of responsibility that can bear the greatest strain that is ever likely to be imposed upon the forces that make for peace. A victory has been won, not merely over the Turk, but over European Jingoism. Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war, and the victory of European peace is the most splendid fact of the Balkan War.

In this victory it is agreed on all hands that the chief factor has been the cordial co-operation of Great Britain and Germany. That co-operation is the link that has re-established the Concert. It has welded Europe into a whole, and has imposed its restraining authority upon Austria-Hungary and Russia, whose armies were mobilised for action almost throughout the war. And the key to that co-operation has been the detachment of Great Britain from Continental camps and rivalries. We have had a free hand, and, with that freedom, we have preserved the peace of Europe.

NOVEMBER, 1911.

The full significance of this fact can only be realised by casting our minds back to a certain day in November, 1911. We had just emerged from the Moroccan crisis and the House of Commons sat grave and silent as Sir Edward Grey told the story of the peril through which we had passed. We had been on the brink of war, not for any British interest, but for French interests. Throughout the Moroccan episode our hands were tied. We were committed to back France in every phase of the affair, and France, at the instigation of M. Tardieu and the financial interests, exploited this fact to the utmost. She negotiated with Germany in 1909 and mysteriously dropped the negotiations. Finally, she marched an army to Fez and openly tore up the Algeciras convention. Then followed the Agadir incident and the crisis with all its naval alarms and its talk of landing British army in Belgium. Now France may have been right or wrong in this matter. That is not the point that concerns us here. The fact of importance is that we were committed to support her regardless of merits. It may be said that it was a part of the bargain by which we gained a free hand in Egypt—that in fact we were simply fulfilling a contract. In some degree that is so, but, on the other hand, the expedition to Fez should have cancelled that contract. The real fact is that we were supporting France at that time not on the specific question of Morocco, but in pursuance of a general scheme of foreign policy. It is that scheme which the Balkan war has profoundly modified.

"THE ORBIT OF ONE DIPLOMACY."

What was it? There was a phrase which was much on the lips of Sir Edward Grey in those days, and which he used in his speech that November afternoon. It had relation to the peril of all the nations of Europe being brought into "the orbit of a single diplomacy," and that orbit, the orbit of Germany. He was under the dominion of a tyrannous nightmare. He saw France and Russia falling victims to the wiles of Germany and a continent united in antagonism to one Power, and that Power ourselves. To defeat that spectre of the mind became the controlling purpose of his policy. The price he paid was to support France and Russia in all their external activities. France tore up the Algeciras Convention, and marched to Fez, and we assented. Russia tore up the Anglo-Russian Agreement and destroyed Persian freedom, and we assented. We assented not because we approved, but because we desired to keep France and Russia out of "the orbit of a single diplomacy."

"THE BALANCE OF POWER."

In that speech of November, 1911, Sir Edward Grey definitely declared for the abandonment of the historic foreign policy of this country. "Splendid isolation" was an idle dream, and the Power that attempted to adopt it would be "a public nuisance." The "balance of power" was the ideal, and in that balance we must have a place. Europe was in two camps, and we must in our own defence be in one of them. The implications of this policy were obvious and profoundly disquieting. It involved friendships, but also it involved hostilities. It meant that the entente with France had changed its character. It was no longer a friendship that all might share on the same terms; it was a friendship based on a fundamental antagonism. The new amity with Russia was charged with the same formidable significance. Henceforward our foreign policy would not be governed by our sense of the abstract justice of an issue, or even by regard for the British interests directly involved. It would be governed by the need of making the Triple Entente victorious in every tug-of-war with the Triple Alliance. The springs of British policy would no longer be in London; they would be on the Seine and the Neva. We should dance to the tune of M. Tardieu and respond to the falconer's voice of M. Hartweg. Our armies would move to the throbbings of a distant drum.

That was in November, 1911. The crisis had passed, but it had not cleared the air. It had only revealed a permanent menace that was inherent in our policy.

1913.

What is the position to-day? Again Europe has emerged from a crisis, but it has emerged not like two armies drawing off from an indecisive field of battle and ready to renew the encounter under favouring conditions. It has emerged with the most remarkable victory over European separatism that has been achieved in our time. And in that victory the principal factor has been Sir Edward Grey. He has bridged the gulf between the two camps. He has played the great role of the "good European." He has re-established the Concert of Europe and asserted the authority of the collective conscience over separate interests. He has restored the sense of a moral governance in the affairs of Europe which had seemed to be dead. In saying this, it is not intended to detract from the services of other men—notably of M. Sozonoff, whose loyalty to the cause of peace in the face of M. Hartweg and great internal difficulties calls for acknowledgment—nor is it intended to cast doubt upon the good faith and desire for peace of Powers other than this country. But without England and without Sir Edward Grey, the Concert could hardly have been reborn, and certainly could not have survived.

THE CHANGE AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

That the contrast between 1911 and 1913 indicates a change in the orientation of British policy is apparent. The nightmare has been exercised, and the doctrine of the "balance of power" in which we are a part has visibly faded before the truer doctrine of a collective Europe of which we are the inspiration. That doctrine is based on the realities of our position. We have no just place in any camp in Europe. Nature has divorced us from the Continent. It has given us a "splendid isolation" in the seas and the corollary of that physical detachment is a political detachment. A policy of "splendid isolation" does not mean a policy of selfishness. We have nothing to gain on the Continent and no interest to serve there except the interest of peace. It does not mean the desertion of friends: it means the inclusion of every nation in the circle of our friendship so long as its purposes are consistent with the common interests of Europe. An understanding with Germany does not mean a weakening of our entente with France in so far as that entente is an expression of mutual and sincere friendship. If it expressed anything more than that, if it involved us—as at one time it seemed to involve us—in an obligation to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for France then it would be a weakness to us and a menace to Europe. The best service we can do to the Continent is to keep out of it, to preserve our independence and freedom of action, to cultivate friendships and to avoid entanglements. Napoleon at St. Helena said that England would remain unassailable so long as she kept to the sea, but that she would be doomed if she sought to be a Continental Power. That saying has gained authority with the development of conscription and the continental armies. We can play no part in Continental warfare wilhout disaster, and yet a policy of Continental entanglement must inevitably lead to the creation of a military weaopn that will make that policy a reality. It is a vicious circle from which there is no escape, except by keeping out of it altogether. Policy and armaments are in the relation of cause and effect, and if we wish to avoid conscription we must avoid the policy that leads to conscription.

And in avoiding that policy we have the shortest and swiftest path to power. The influence of England on the Continent has not for many years been so wide and so universal as it is to-day. It was recognised throughout the crisis that this country was playing a wholly disinterested part, and it was the moral effect of that conviction which made the Concert a reality and enabled it to shoot Niagara. Sir Edward Grey has at a bound leapt into the position of Moderator of Europe. That is the position which should inalienably attach to the British Foreign Secretary. But it can only attach to him so long as we remember that we are an island, that we have part in the domestic quarrels of the Continent, and that the balance of power is a vain and mischievous snare.—A. G. G. in the "Daily News."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

"Bombay Government Gazette", June 12.

Mr. S. A. Ovalekar, Acting Mamlatdar taluka Maval in the district of Poona, is appointed, a Magistrate of the Second Class.

Vinayak Narayan Tuljapurkar, Mamlatdar taluka Yaval in the district of East Khandesh, is appointed, a Magistrate of the Second Class.

Mr. Appaji Krishna Deshpande, Mamlatdar, taluka Khed in the district of Poona is appointed, a Magistrate of the First Class.

The following appointments are confirmed During the absence on leave of Mr. J. E. Modi, Barrister-at-Law, Master and Registrar in Equity, Commissioner and Taxing Master, High Court, Bombay, or pending further orders, Mr. K. F. Modi, LL.B., Assistant Taxing Master and Assistant Commissioner, to act as Master and Registrar in Equity, Commissioner and Taxing Master, High Court, Bombay. Mr. H. H. Wadia, Barrister-at-Law, Second Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, to act as Assistant Taxing Master and Assistant Commissioner, High Court.

Mr. S. G. Kamalakar, Third Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, to act as Second Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, High Court.

Mr. E. J. Davar, LL.B., Junior Judge's Clerk and Commissioner for taking affidavits and Clerk to the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, to act as Third Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, High Court.

Vice Rao Bahadur Rudragauda C. Artal, I.S.O., retiring:—Mr. Yashavant Ballapa Borkar to be District Deputy Collector, Belgaum. Mr. Shrinivas Shesho Koimattur to be Assistant to the Commissioner, Southern Division. Mr. Ramkrishna Anandrao Nadkarni to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Kanara. Mr. Virupax Shivalingappa Kulolgi to act as District Deputy Collector, Belgaum, from the date of retirement of Rao Bahadur R. C. Artal, I.S.O., until the date of relief by Mr. Y. B. Borkar.

The election of Mr. Vishnu Govind Mahajani, Mamlatdar, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Nandurbar in the West Khandesh District is approved.

The election of Mr. B. R. Khade Mamlatdar of Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Patan in the Satara District is approved.

The election of Mr. Siddheswar Bhaskar Phadke as Vice-President of the District Local Board of Ratnagiri for the triennium ending on 31st December is approved.

The election of Mr. Bhimraddi Krishnaraddi Kurtkoti, acting Mamlatdar, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board Gokak in the Belgaum District, vice Mr. G. Dixit resigned on transfer, is approved.

Mr. Shambhu Ganesh Gadgil, LL.B., and Mr. Phiroz Mervanji Dadachanji, LL.B, are admitted as Vakils of the High Court.

Mr, Bhimreddi Krishnareddi Kurtkoti, Extra Head Karkun Gokak is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Gokak with effect from 12th May pending further orders.

Mr. Divansing Charitsing Lakhumalani, Deputy Educational Inspector Larkana to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Hyderabad.

Mr. Chandiram Nekrai Mirani Deputy Educational Inspector, Hyderabad, to be Deputy Educational Inspector Larkana.

On return from leave Mr. Ganesh Mahadeo Chhatre, Overseer, Third Grade is transferred from the Presidency to the Kolaba District.

Mr. Navroji Jamshedji Vazifdar L.M. &S. is appointed as a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon.

Mr. Sakharam Vaman Joshi to be President of the Municipality of Shirpur in the West Khandesh District,

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GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

SIR FORBES-ROBERTSON'S OTHELLO.

Whatever indecisions may have been noted in Sir Forbes-Robertson's Shylock at Drury Lane a fortnight ago, there were none to be seen in his Othello produced in Mail week, which proved, in our opinion, the best of all his Shakspearean performances. We do not exclude his Hamlet in this comparison, for, after all, to an actor of Mr. Forbes-Robertson's general make-up, the part of Hamlet does not present any very great difficulties. The part of Othello, to such an actor, with its immense passions, all on the great scale, and all clothed in words of such amazing power and splendour, is a far more tremendous undertaking. And, in this great conception, it has to be recorded that Mr. Forbes-Robertson acted with a power such as he has shown in no other part during these weeks of his farewell to London: and, although the curtain did not finally fall until after half-past eleven, the impersonation maintained its command over the audience to the end. In the early part of the play we saw an Othello of great quiet and dignity; and while the audience was well satisfied its pulses still beat a temperate music. It was in the third act, and at the words:—

By heaven, he echoes me,
As if there were some monster in his thought
Too hideous to be shown,

that the impersonation suddenly became magical. Thenceforward, to the end of the act, the tumult of a soul was exposed with such a concentration and variety of means, and so perfect a cadence of passion, that the audience sat fascinated. The gradual surrender to a frenzy of suspicion and jealousy; the sudden momentary recovery on Desdemona's return; the after-agony of the rack on which Iago has set him, the exalted "farewell" to all that made ambition virtue, the burst of murderous fury against his tormentor, the half-maddened balancing of his beliefs and disbeliefs, and the final vow of revenge—all these things were rendered by the actor last night with a greater power than we have ever seen him display during many years' acquaintance with his work. In the scene with Desdemona again in the fourth act, in which, at the words, "Impudent strumpet," he struck her in the face; and in all the great speeches of the final scene, the impersonation was maintained at the same high level. Mr. I. H. Barnes was the Iago, solid and stolid, and always spoke the text with a valuable resonancy and clarity, and Miss Gertrude Elliott made as appealing a Desdemona as any playgoer could desire.

"THE MARRIAGE MARKET."

The latest production at Daly's Theatre is, like many of its predecessors, an adaptation, but as the "book" has been quite vivaciously done into English by Miss Gladys Unger and the music by Victor Jacobi is always cheerful and never in any way profound, and as, moreover, there is a definite plot running through the whole piece, it proved highly acceptable. The story is simple, and the scene of it is California. In the first act a "Marriage Market" is taking place at Mendocino Bluff, and it appears to be generally understood that the "marriages" are not very serious—are, in short, entered into "for fun."—And to it come the charming Mariposa Gilroy, daughter of the immeasurably wealthy Senator Abe K. Gilroy, of San Francisco, and her friend Kitty Kent, disguised as farmers' daughters and "out for a lark." To it also comes Lord Hurlingham a poor but cheerful scion of the English aristocracy, with prospects contingent on the demise of an uncle, but with little present cash and earnestly desirous of finding an American heiress who will "marry him" after the amiable fashion of Mendocino Bluff. And when the Market has closed it is discovered that the pretty and wealthy Mariposa has married a picturesque Cowboy; that Hurlingham has married her friend, Miss Kent and—that the priest this time, has been a real one that the marriages are valid and that the couples are tied for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, till death them shall part and so forth. Result: Horror! and end of the first act. In the second, the Cowboy, pursuing his bride, encounters the Senator and is sent about his business; but in the third he is received into that gentleman's good graces; and, as he has always been in those of his bride, all ends well for him. So also does it for Lord Hurlingham and his Kitty; so also does it for Lord Hurlingham's valet, Blinker, who has espoused Mariposa's merry maid Emma.

The Cowboy is a figure straight out of the Cinema Theatre. His picturesqueness and his nobility are extremely familiar to the patrons of that delight, and were rapturously recognised as such by the pit and gallery. For our own part, and in spite of Mr. Robert Michaelis' earnest flamboyancy as an actor, and often very agreeable singing, we found him a bore whom we would run a good many miles to escape. On the other hand, Lord Hurlingham, with his slow-mindedness, his drawl, and his generally effective ineffectiveness, as embodied by Mr. G. P. Huntley, was a joy. Then there was Miss Gertie Millar, as Kitty Kent, with her unwearing smile and her general vivacity and gracefullness; and there was Miss Avice Kelham as the merry Emma, and little Elise Craven as a brisk midshipman, and Mr. Tom Walls as a very amusing Sheriff of Mendocino Bluff. And last, and best of all, there was Miss Sari Petrass as Mariposa. Miss Petrass is so charming a singer and so pretty and expressive an actress that we longed to see and hear her in something a good deal better than "The Marriage Market."

BARON ROTHSCHILD'S "CROESUS."

Once upon a time, in dear Paris, there lived an immeasurably wealthy Finance King, Comte Sorbier by name, whose master passion was a longing to be "loved for himself alone." For a time he dreamed that the fair Marcelle de Ligneray, on whom he had lavished his francs by the thousand, thus cherished him, until he found she had bolted to the Riviera with a younger man, one Maurice Darcet, and his dream was over. And, when he heard this news, he first bowed his head on a table and wept; he then went to his safe and drew there from a shabby hat and coat, and sallied forth into the humbler parts of the city, still in quest of that golden girl. And, presently, he thought once more he had found her in the lowly Yvonne Pinchard, a dressmaker's assistant, who did, indeed, seem to be fond of him "pour le bon motif," for she was poor and he was pretending to be poor, and she seemed to like fondling him. Until, lo and behold! one fine day, and aged Vicomte offered her a flat, and she accepted it; and once more the good Sorbier was left lamenting, with nothing but his loneliness and his millions. Such was the story unfolded in three acts at the Garrick Theatre in Mail week, in the play, "Croesus," by Baron Henri de Rothschild, over which there have lately been such strange excursions and alarums. Nothing gentler can be conceived, and, to be candid, we have seldom sat through anything quite so dull the weakness for Baron Henri de Rothschild's play seemed to lie in the fact that, after all, we were shown no reason why his Comte Sorbier should have been "loved for himself alone." The lavishing of sables and diamonds can obviously have no such effect. Neither could we discover that he had made his humble Yvonne either any the better or any the happier for having known him—and philosophers have told us that being "loved for oneself alone" depends a good deal on these things. Mlle. Gabriel Dorziat played with a very exquisite delicacy the part of the fileck Marcelle; Mr. Arthur Bourchier was finely big and blunt and sentimental as Comte Sorbier, and Miss Marjorie Waterlow made a vivid little study of the easygoing Yvonne.

A CHANCE WHICH BROUGHT FAME.

There has been much notice in the papers of Theresa, who died a few days ago in the calm and peace of the country after having known the glory of a Parisian reputation. Her first success was the merest chance. Some one sang a vapid song and Theresa mocked him in the corridors of the Alcazar. "Why don't you sing it yourself? You would have triumph," declared a comrade, spitefully. The divette took him at his word. She made an immense hit. From being a poor unknown artist, with a "cachet" of five francs and the obligation to find three dresses, she became a star, Society's equipages swarmed before the door of the musichall. She was summoned by the Emperor to the Tuileries. She became the vogue. During the war Sarcey, the well-known critic, got her to sing the "Marseillaise" at the Gaiete. She was so overcome by the emotion she produced that she was led fainting from the stage. There was one song that she sang in her prime that became celebrated simply because of the stress she put on the word "liberty." The song was nothing, the word was everything—especially uttered with emphasis at that moment. Her political power was such that Prince Napoleon said, "Give me Theresa and a thousand rifles." Here was force enough to conquer a throne.

MME. MELBA'S POPULARITY.

Knowing that it is twenty-five years ago this May since Mme. Melba first sang at Covent Garden, every one was expecting to see scenes of enthusiasm at the theatre on the occasion of her reappearance in Mail week; but could hardly have been prepared for what actually happened. Indeed, the whole thing was quite beyond the experiences of opera-goers. Great popular demonstrations are heard often enough at Covent Garden, but the beauty and touching nature of the tribute paid to Mme. Melba at the close of the third act of "La Boheme" was as notable as it was unique. After repeated recalls the curtains were again parted, and the distinguished singer suddenly found herself besieged by members of the chorus bearing baskets of flowers and bouquets in such profusion that the stage was quickly transformed into the semblance of a summer garden. It was the prettiest sight imaginable, Mme. Melba was obviously much moved by the extent and the charm of this demonstration, and, holding out a hand for silence, said, simply, it was impossible for her to find words to express her thanks.

OPERA IN ENGLISH.

A season of grand opera in English at the Royal Opera House, Convent Garden is announced by Mr. Raymond Roze to begin on November 1. Among other works, Mr. Roze will produce for the first time his opera "Joan of Arc." This, it is stated, will be an authentic life story of the heroine, The season will be under royal patronage. Mr. Roze states that he is making every effort to secure a competent staff and company of his own countrymen. Any foreign artiste engaged will have to sing in English, Mr. Roze holds that as a singing language English is more adaptable than German. He intends the season to be a serious encouragement to young native talent, whether in composition or song.

LAWLESSNESS IN EASTERN BENGAL.

A Bengali correspondent of the "Statesman" writing from Eastern Bengal gives a vivid picture of the lawlessness which he states, prevails, and adds some observations about the conductors of Bengali newspapers "who live under British guns and sleep in spite of thunder, while the people of East Bengal are now living under a state of chronic unrest and panic from 'bhadralog' dacoits."

Proceeding the correspondent writes:—"Desperate young men, without any ostensible means of living, move up and down like fine gentlemen. Let me recall a grim fact which occurred recently. In February last there was a dacoity at Dhuldia, attended with murder. Five hundred people saw the affair, at about 10 o'clock at night, within six miles from the headquarters of the Kishoreganj Sub-Division. The Government had issued a Martini-Henry rifle to a villager of Dhuldia, a retired Sub-Inspector of Police. He saw the dacoits, who marched with lights within 25 yards of him. He had 10 cartridges with him, yet he would not move a little finger in defence, nor allow more daring spirits to handle the weapon in the name of the Government. When called upon to explain his conduct, he replied that he knew he could have done something that night, but he was equally sure that neither the critics nor the Government could save his neck during the next fortnight. The gun has since been taken away from him. Needless to say the dacoits were not pursued, and they got away with Rs. 8,000 in hard cash, leaving a corpse behind in the person of a poor man who made an attempt to go into his own house after his journey back from a distant bazar."

The correspondent says that seditious leaflets are regularly printed and published and that in one favoured Higher English School these obnoxious papers have been posted up four times in the course of the last fourteen months, with impassioned appeals to students to join the ranks of the sedition-mongers The leaflets re-capitulate the exploits of the anarchists and boast of having done endless things on behalf of Mother India. In this way efforts are made to obtain recruits for the seditious movement.

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BRIEF AND PITHY.

POLITICS IN THE HOME.

The militant suffragists and Mr. Lloyd George between them have a great deal more to answer for than they wot of as the following story shows (says the "Daily Dispatch"). The eleven-year-old daughter of a well-known novelist, who, it must be explained, disagrees most profoundly with his wife on the question of militancy and politics generally, was recently asked by her aunt in the way aunts have, weather she would like to be married when she grew up. "Well," she replied, "it doesn't seem to be very nice to be married. Father and mother are always quarrelling about 'Votes for Women and Mr. Lloyd George.'" "Oh, no, dear," said she aunt. "that's not quarrelling; that's arguing. It's quarrelling when people lose their tempers, and go out and slam the door." "Yes," replied the child sadly, "that's it."

"FAIR" FOR FAITHER

In a train the other day (says a "Glasgow News" correspondent) I overheard two school teachers dwell with a certain fondness on the pranks of a boy whom they called "Jimmie" I could gather that this lad was full of sweet simplicity and a deep-rooted objection to education. Despite his dilatoriness, however, he was a general favourite.

One of the dominies in whose class Jimmie now idles his time, remarked that on a recent morning the boy had handed in an exercise in arithmetic which by its neatness and freedom from errors simply howled "Father." Jimmie was in a simmer of exeitement to see what mark he would get.

In order to surprise him into saying something the teacher had scribbled on the copybook "fair" instead of "excellent" as it should have been. A murmur of dismay was expected from the boy, but instead he chuckled with glee and remarked:—"Oh, I'm gled! Faither's only got 'fair' efter a' his bouncin'!"

OXIDISED ECHO.

The eccentric person who appeared in a dream to one of your correspondents is, (writes "A" in the "Manchester Guardian,") I am inclined to think, an old acquaintance of mine. Not only does he take an interest in Greek literature, history, and sheep-farming, but he has some acquaintance with chemistry and acoustics. Some years ago he accompanied me (in a dream) to Woodstock Park, and tested the famous echo near Fair Rosamond's Well by shouting "Nitrous." When the echo replied "Nitric," "Nitric," "Nitric," he turned to me and explained, "You see, it has been oxidised by passing through the air."

WOMAN.

A certain popular instituition on Merseyside bears witness daily to the truth of Pope's famous line: "Woman's at best a contradiction still" (says the "Liverpool Daily Post"). The entrance to the main apartment of the instituition referred to is equipped with two swing-doors one of which is plainly labelled "Push," while the other bears the equally conspicuous instruction "Pull."

With these alternatives clearly indicated, almost every woman who enters the place either pulls the door which is labelled "Push" or pushes that which bears the opposite direction.

Having in the first instance causually noted this trait in the case of individual lady-visitors a curious observer was impelled to watch deliberately the procedure of the next dozen women who entered.

Of the twelve, only three failed to operate the doors the contrary way to that directed, and of the three exceptions one had her hands full and had, perforce, to gain admittance by pushing the door with her foot.

THE THEATRE PACKER.

Somebody has discovered on the electoral roll of the city of Melbourne a gentleman named Oliver Cromwell, whose occupation is described as "theatre packer" (says the "Daily Chronicle") Considering the original Oliver's strong aversion to theatres, this is a noteworthy instance of the irony of fate. The duty of the "packer" is to squeeze as many people as possible into the pit and gallery. There have been complaints in Melbourne lately about his ungentle methods and his unchivalrous handling of women. We do not hear much of him in London. Does he exist here?

READY FOR ALL EMERGENCIES.

Teased into it, Jones had gone with his wife on an excursion to the realm of bargains and in the great building, with its many departments (says the "Western Mail"), he had become separated from his better half. For an hour at least he remained lounging impatiently at the junction of many ways, where lifts, stairs, and passengers met, and then, tired and angry, he approached the shop-walker.

"Sir," he said to the frock-coated and suave attendant in tones of righteous indignation, "I've lost my wife."

"Third floor and over the bridge for the mourning department!" came the reply, with stunning force.

PRACTICAL.

A street-corner orator was holding forth upon a subject we have heard a deal about lately our unpreparedness for war. "Are you ready to meet the German?" he shouted, and as nobody seemed to know, he supplied the answes, "You are not." "Are you ready for anything? "was the next question in a despairing tone. "Yes!" replied a bucolic-looking individual in the audience. "I'm ready fur a fish supper and whit's mair I'm awa' to get it."—"Glasgow News."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 16th May, 1913.	Total from 1st Apr. to 16th May, 1913.	For week ending 16th May, 1912.	Total from 1st Apr. to 16th May, 1912
Vessels piloted into harbour.	32	190	26	167
Vessels piloted out of harbour.	28	186	22	163
Vessels transported	28	144	17	112
Vessels attended to	3	15	3	12
Vessels warped...	...	2	1	9

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 13.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
For Further Directions and Costs on Special Courts Report.

631-10—Mirza, M E K Murkay and anothe vs. S H S Ghattay, Captain.

Commercial Cause.

1251-12—Captain and V. Chimanram Motiram vs Haji Ahmed bin Haji Mansur. Motichand and D.

Short Cause,

102-13—Malvi H M and R Tribhowandas Narotamdas Malvi vs. Abdually Hakimji Pagdiwalla, Surajmal and Co.

Long Causes.

114-12—Payne and Co. Abdulla Haji Mowji vs. Aba Janmally Jetha. Jamshedji R and D.

605-22461-12—Crawford B and Co. The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay vs. Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Kt Edgelow G W and Co.

1005-12—D J Mantri Damodur Khannoo Thakur and another vs. The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg Co. Ltd. Craigie and Co. Wacha and Co.

550-11—Matubai J and A. Chamanlal Karamchand vs. Popet Amarchand Shamrao M and H, Manchersha and N.

779-09—Dikshit—N C Pramanic Price Wills Reeves a firm Little.

766-12—Wacha and Co. R D Sethna vs. Motibai alias Gokibai Madhowji and Co.

1246-12—Mulji K. and T. Nana Yessooi Padval vs Sitabai widow and another Dasstur and Co.

1308-12—Mulla and M. Pirat Hassan vs Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed. Ardeshir H D and Co.,

1319-12—Edgelow G W and Co. Jeewabai Vadilal and others vs The New Piece Goods Bazar Co. Ltd; Payne and Co.

43-73—Edgelow G W and Co. Jeewabai Vadilal and others vs The New Piece Goods Bazar Co. Ltd; Payne and Co.

309-03—Malvi H M and R, Jitmal Karayal vs Ebji Umersey Ardeshire H D and Co.

310-03—Malvi H M and R. Jitmal Kanayal vs Shamji Ludha and Co. Ardeshire H D and Co.

311-03—Malvi H M and R Mamraj Rambhagat vs Ebji Umersey, Ardeshire H D and Co.

1276-12—Chitnis M and K. Manaji Cooverji Shirki vs Merwanji Jehangir Vakil. Sabnis and G.

1201-12—Sabnis and G Merwanji Jehangir Vakil vs Manaji Cooverji Shirki. Chitnis M and K.

5[illegible]4-42—Subnis and G. Sitabai widow vs Govindrao Madowrao Dukle, Dapathy F and D.

666-11—Jamshedji R and D, Sada Pang and Co; vs Shivnarayan Parbulal Edgelow G W and Co.

623-12—Pestonji, Joosub Oosman vs. Haji Jakeria H Oosman Captain.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MACLEOD.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

784-12—Smetham B and Co. Beramji Bomonji vs M M Dubash Forbes.

Commercial Cause.

349-13—Payne Greaves Cotton and Co B S Anklesaria Chothia.

Long Causes.

578-09—Nanu H and Co. Ibrahim Abdullally Moochala and other C Chhaganlal and Co Madhowji Manchershaw.

533-12—Tyabji D and Co. Jotram Kedamath vs Gajumal Chirangilal Motichand and D.

455-11—Mulla and M Adamji Amarbhoy vs Abdeally Lookmanji Payne and Co.

4-12—Maneklal and Th. Hiralal Harjiwan and others vs Purshotam Pitamber and others. Raghawaya N and Co.

270-11—Raghawaya N and Co. Dastur and Co. Radabai, widow and another vs Walibai, widow. Maneklal and T.

834-12—Payne and Co. Bhowandas Viramal and Co. vs Hakimji Tajbhai, Jehangir and S.

891-12—Mulla and M. Abdul Aziz Valli Mahomed vs Katizabai Tyabji D and Co.

1030-12—Motichand and D. Messrs. Chunilal Motichand vs Jijibhai Bhagwan Purmanand and Co.

685-12—Ardeshir H D and Co Dinbai widow and others vs R. D. Sethna and others Pestonji R K and Co. F P Pavri; Edgelow G W and Co.

688-09—Payne and Co. Hormasji N. Vakil vs Abdul Rahim Ayub and others Payne and Co; Pestonji R K and Co.

342-12—Mulla and M. Framji Hormusji Pavri vs Shapurji Perosha Soonawalla Jamshedji, R and D.

1278-12—Payne and Co. Abdul Karim Haji Jaffer vs Mahomed Jaffer Ramjan Alli and others. Little and Co.

8622-11—Bhaishanker K and G. Lakmidas Khimji Spg and Wg Co, Ltd vs Ghordhandas Khatao and others. Edgelow G W and Co; Craigie B and Co.

25-13—Madhowji K and C. Goculdas Karsondas vs Valivahu widow, Unwalla and P.

738-12—Payne and Co. Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Daya vs Kapurchand Mohanji; Little and Co.

166-13—Dalal Kuberdas Narsidas Mojilal Bapulal Surajmal.

RAILWAY RETURNS

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Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st May 1913, on 945·61 miles open.

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Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 224000	Rs. 560000	Rs. 4000	Rs. 788000
Or per mile of Ry. ..	237	592	4	833
For previous 8 weeks of half year..	0 179600	4508000	31000	6335000
Total for 9 weeks. ...	202000	5068000	35000	7123000
Comparison.				
Total for cor. period of previous year...	0 215808	522259	7085	745102
Per mile of Ry. do...	228	553	7	788
Total to cor. date do...	194328 8	4451605	45715	6445608

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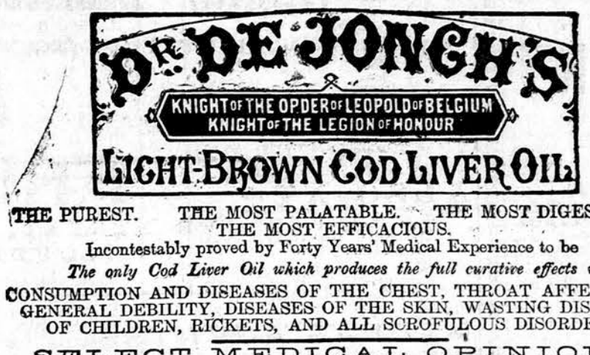

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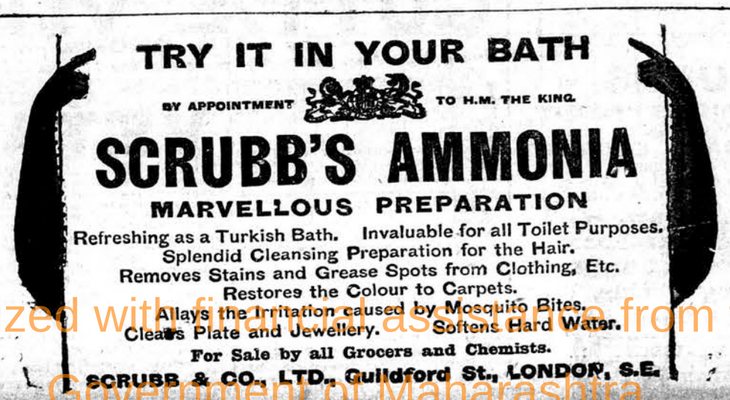

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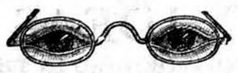
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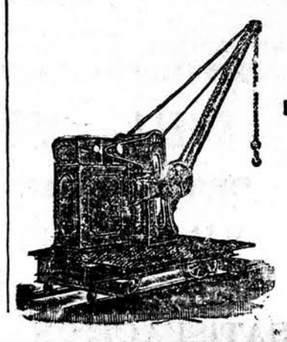

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